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THE AUSTRALASIAN
JOURNAL OF



PHARMACY

The Official Journal of the
Associated Pharmaceutical Organisations
of Australia

Official Journal of the
Pharmaceutical Society of
New Zealand

JULY 30, 1959 New Series: Vol. 40, No. 475 — Old Series: Vol. LXXIV, No. 883

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CONTENTS

JULY, 1959

	Page
● Editorial	697
● The Month	698
● A.N.Z.A.A.S.—Programme, August Meeting	700
● Science Section	701
● After the Conference	707
● The Life and Work of Jacob Bell	710
● Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs	717
● Women's Section	718
● New Books	719
● Readers' Views	723
● Overseas News	727
● Trade Notes	732
● Student Activities	736
● News and Reports—	
Commonwealth	775
Victoria	743
Queensland	766
South Australia	776
Western Australia	786
Tasmania	790
New South Wales	797

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EXAMINATIONS — 1959

Final Examination:

Commences August 31.
Entries close August 10.

Intermediate Examination:

November 2.
Entries close October 12.

By Order of the Board,

F. C. KENT,
Registrar.

360 Swanston Street,
Melbourne.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Watch this column for advice concerning
the next Qualifying Examination.

P. E. COSGRAVE,
Registrar,

Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.,
52 Bridge Street,
SYDNEY.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page		Page
Abbott Laboratories Pty. Ltd. Supplement iv		Imperial Chemical Industries of A. & N.Z. Ltd.	805
Addis (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	742	Ingram & Son Ltd., J. G.	781
Allen & Hanburys (A'asia) Ltd.	Cover 1	Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd.	768, 799
Amalgamated Insurances Ltd.	3	Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd.	715
Amolin Laboratories	729	La Medicalia (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	12
Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd.	774	Langdon & Co. Pty. Ltd., H. J.	764
Arnold Co. Pty. Ltd., G.	16	Levenson Scale Co. Pty. Ltd.	16
"Australasian Journal of Pharmacy"	699	Lilly & Co., E.	—
Ayrton, Saunders & Co. Ltd.	5	Macfarlan & Co. Ltd., J. F.	788
Barker & Son Ltd., Robert	3	Meares Bros. Pty. Ltd.	749
Beckers Pty. Ltd.	804	Melborex Pty. Ltd.	773
Bonnington & Co. Ltd.	748	National Brush Co. (Aust.) Ltd.	716
Boston Shopfittings Pty. Ltd.	784	Nicholas Pty. Ltd.	10
British Drug Houses (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., The	6	Official Announcements	2
British Medical Laboratories Pty. Ltd.	734	Orbit Chemicals	750
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd.	Cover 4	Ortho Pharmaceutical Co.	756
Cambridge Laboratories	763	Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. Cover 3	
Chartres Pty. Ltd.	767	Pearce & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wm.	796
Chemists' Account Service	802	Pfizer Pty. Ltd. Supplement ii & 741, 745	
Chesebrough Ponds	778	Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd.	16
Classified Advertisements	740	Pharmedica Pty. Ltd.	777
Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd.	761, 771	Plastic Price Ticket Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	784
Commonwealth Drug Co.	760	Reckitt & Colman (Aust.) Ltd.	13
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories	795	Riley-Williams Pty. Ltd.	722
Crown White Coats Pty. Ltd.	765	Rocke Tomsitt & Co. Ltd.	788
David G. Bull Laboratory	792	Rotary Tabletting Corporation Pty. Ltd.	753
Delany & Co., William	3	Roussel Laboratories Ltd.	733
De Vanta Chemical Co.	18	Salmond & Spraggon (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	730
De Witt & Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	15	Sanax Co., The	748
D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd. Supplement i & 737		Searle Co. Ltd., G. D.	7
D.H.A. (Qld.) Pty. Ltd.	4	Security & General Insurance Co. Ltd.	796
D.H.A. (Victoria) Pty. Ltd.	791	Sellotape Pty. Ltd.	787
Distillers Co. (Biochemicals) Ltd., The	9	Sigma Company Limited	721
Dormay Co. Pty. Ltd.	781, 801	Sixteen Millimetre Aust. Pty. Ltd.	Cover 2
Edinburgh Laboratories	14	Smith, Kline & French Laboratories	738, 783
Essex Laboratories Pty. Ltd.	746	Smith Ltd., T. & H. Supplement iii	
Ezi Change Signs	771	Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd.	712, 801
Fawns & McAllan	725	Toppin & Sons Pty. Ltd., R. D.	798
Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	11	Towns & Co., R.	16
G.P. Pty. Ltd.	751	Trade Press Pty. Ltd.	17
Greenhalgh's Pty. Ltd.	18	Vincent Chemical Co. Pty. Ltd.	800
Gregory Steel Products Pty. Ltd.	762	Wessberg & Tulander Pty. Ltd.	726
Group Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	8	Winthrop Laboratories	711
Hamilton Laboratories Limited	803	Wormald Bros. Industries	770
Harmour & Heath Pty. Ltd.	802	Zeal Ltd., G. H.	17
Heinz Co. Pty. Ltd., H. J.	792		
H.M.G. Drugs Pty. Ltd.	762		
Ilford (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	780		

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HAVE PROVED
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IN COLOURED
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AND COUNTER
SHOW OUTERS OF
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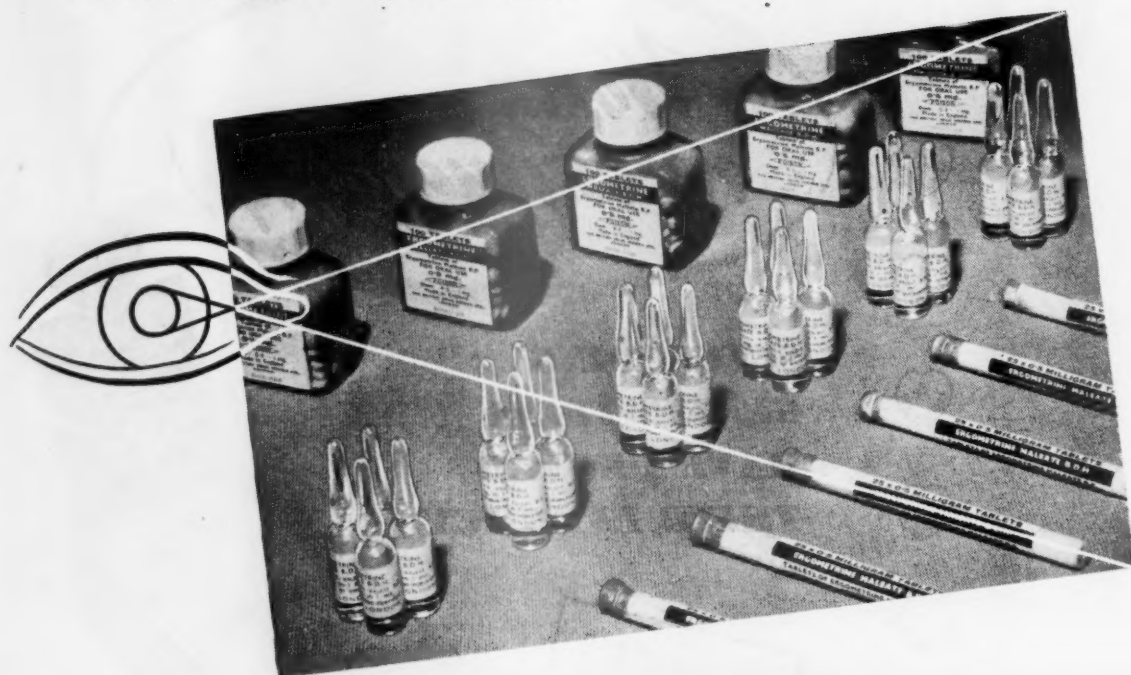
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*Solutions for parenteral admin-
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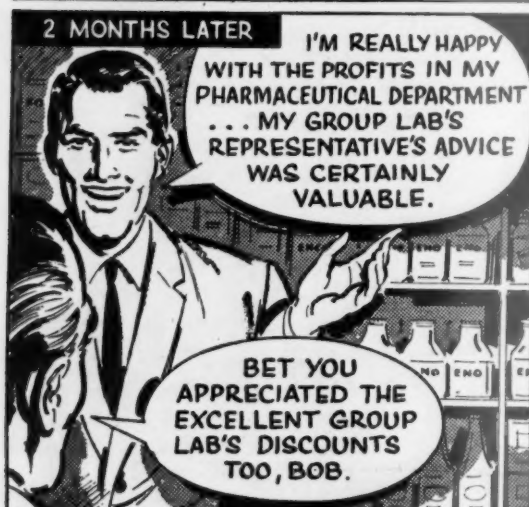
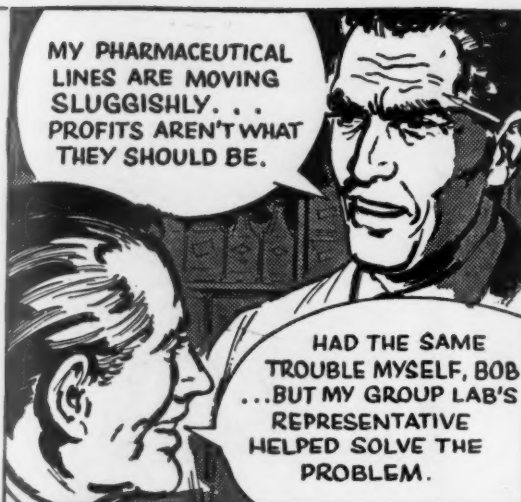
**Progestational Steroid Conference, Chicago,
25 November 1958. Pages 66-78.*

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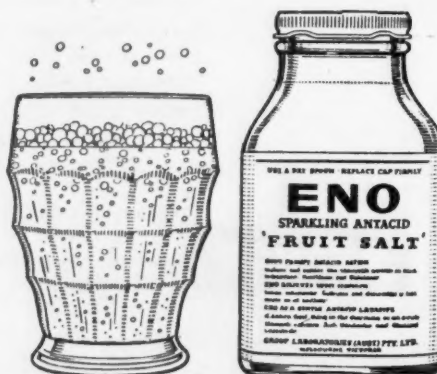
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...IN TABLET FORM FOR CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY

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Adults: 125 - 250 mg. four-hourly, depending upon the severity of the condition.

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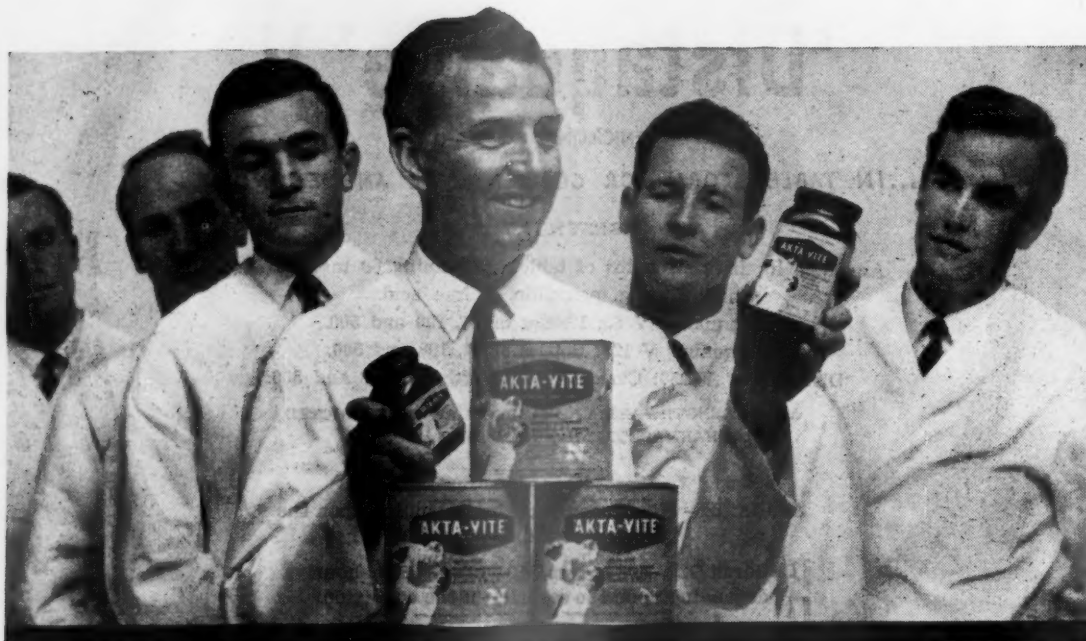
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Our merchandising men are available to help

If you feel you need more assistance in promotion of 'AKTA-VITE' just ring for one of our trained merchandisers to call. Some one is getting a big share of this "plum" line. Why shouldn't it be you?

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LSH/1100

Advertising of Professional Services

THE stringent rules to which, according to recent reports, medical practitioners in Great Britain are subject under a decree of the British Medical Association has directed attention again to the question of professional advertising.

Should the pharmaceutical chemist advertise his professional services? Should he advertise at all? are questions which naturally arise.

Members of most professions are debarred from advertising by the laws governing their professions.

There is, however, one important difference between pharmacy and professions such as medicine, dentistry, law and architecture. The pharmaceutical chemist sells goods as well as services. It is true that professional skill is an ingredient of the medicines he sells, but when he delivers the product of a prescription it is a sale. The laws which govern the sale of goods in all States make it clear that when the transaction contemplates "the ultimate delivery of a chattel" this is a "sale," i.e., a sale of goods and not a contract for work and labour done.

There is almost general acceptance of the principle that a pharmaceutical chemist, as well as professional men in other fields, should not advertise professional services.

By acceptance of membership of a Pharmaceutical Society a chemist associates himself with this principle, for each Society's Code of Ethics places an embargo on the advertising of professional services.

Pharmaceutical Societies, however, have no power of enforcement. They cannot impose penalties, although they may, in extreme cases, request a member to resign if he offends against the ethical code.

As a result of continuous education some of the more offensive types of advertising have disappeared. "Consulting chemist," "Prescription specialist" and similar terms are no longer seen.

In South Australia this type of advertising brings the advertiser within the reach of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act which deals with unprofessional conduct. One chemist at least has been brought before the Board.

In Victoria a recent amendment of the Medical

Act empowers the Pharmacy Board to admonish, fine, suspend or deregister a chemist who has been found guilty of conduct **discreditable to a pharmaceutical chemist.**

An International Code of Ethics presented at the last meeting of the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique held at Brussels states: "**Pharmacists should abstain from seeking customers by ways and means contrary to the dignity of their profession, even when those ways and means are not expressly prescribed by current legislation.**"

The English Code of Professional Conduct specifically provides that "**the dispensing of medicines should not be advertised,**" and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has not been slow to enforce this provision under the disciplinary powers at its disposal.

Advertising that is distasteful—which detracts from the dignity of the profession—which suggests that inferior goods are sold or inferior services are given by persons other than the advertiser are objectionable and unethical. They discredit the author as a professional man and debase the standing of the profession generally.

The man in the street is not greatly interested in advertisements of this kind, even if he reads them. He accepts them for what they are worth. Usually he will accept them as poor stuff—advertising puff, resorted to by unimaginative persons whose standards of service and general business ability do not enable them to succeed otherwise. Advertisers like this belong to a past era. They have not caught up with modern practice and their advertising generally is ineffective.

Advertising is but one aspect of practice which needs to be considered in relation to ethics.

The attitude of a chemist to his customers, to other professions and the general conduct of his business should be in conformity with good taste and honourable dealing.

The printed Code will not always provide a precise answer to specific questions. In such a case doubt will usually be removed by determining in one's own mind whether a contemplated action is right or wrong, and acting accordingly.

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

Travelling Scholars

Mr. Ian Pitman, winner of the Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 4, left for the United Kingdom on the "Fairsea" on July 29. He was accompanied by his wife, formerly Miss Janet Manning.

Mr. Pitman will commence studies for the degree of B.Sc. at the University of London later this year. Prior to his departure he was entertained at dinner by the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Keith Kidd, of Western Australia, will leave early in August to take up studies in U.S.A. under a Pfeiffer Scholarship, and is to be entertained by Wm. R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd. during his stay-over in Melbourne en route.

Mr. W. J. O'Reilly, H. W. Woods Travelling Scholar, has carried out the first part of his project at the School of Pharmacy, University of California, San Francisco, and is now proceeding to the degree of D.Ph. He has forwarded a most informative report to the Pharmaceutical Association. A considerable part of this report will be published in this Journal.

Mr. R. Thomas, holder of the Kodak Scholarship No. 3, is now established in London, together with Mrs. Thomas. He reports that life in London continues to be full and enjoyable. His work at the Chelsea Polytechnic is moving forward, although at a somewhat slower pace than he had envisaged.

A Famous Surgeon Passes

The community has lost a very great man and a distinguished surgeon in the passing of Sir Hugh Berchmans Devine, which occurred this month.

A special correspondent in the Melbourne "Age" said "Sir Hugh gave of the best of his restless, inquiring and inventive mind to the service of humanity for over half a century. He was in the van of the Australian line of distinguished surgeons."

Distinction after distinction was conferred upon him and he filled the highest offices in his profession with dignity and outstanding ability. Hugh Berchmans Devine commenced his professional career as a pharmaceutical chemist and was a contemporary of Sir Thomas Dunhill, who was to become Honorary Physician to His Majesty the King.

Both were graduates of the Victorian College of Pharmacy.

Sir Hugh was apprenticed to Mr. I. Parr Denty in Geelong in 1895. He qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1900, and seven years later graduated in medicine.

Sir Hugh was a true colonial. He was the son of John Devine, of Little River, near Geelong, and he obtained his secondary education at St. Patrick's College, Ballarat.

Centenary of the Death of Jacob Bell

The centenary of the death of Jacob Bell was commemorated in July.

Every age and generation is dominated by individuals of outstanding personality and marked ability, determination and a single purpose inspiring them to dedicate themselves to the cause they espouse.

The formation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was largely due to the indomitable personality and tireless efforts of Jacob Bell. Indirectly his work greatly influenced the development of pharmaceutical organisation in Australia. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was established in 1841, a few years before the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria (1857). Australian organisation and legislation for a considerable period was modelled on the British pattern and owes much to it.

We publish in this issue of the Journal an address by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to commemorate the life and work of Jacob Bell. This has much historical interest.

Control of 1080

Authorities concerned with the control of poisons have been worried about the efficacy of existing legislation in operation to safeguard against the hazards associated with the use of Sodium Fluoroacetate (1080).

This substance and preparations of it are now controlled under Poisons Acts in most States. The Tasmanian Parliament during the month passed a Bill introduced specially to deal with this extremely dangerous substance. Provisions of the Bill restrict the handling of the undiluted poison to a few trained officers of the Department of Agriculture.

During the debate in the Legislative Assembly Mr. Bisdee said 1080 had no smell or taste, and there was

no-known antidote for it. On farms where it was being used to kill rabbits, it was also killing dogs, cats and birds. Mr. Fenton said that many native birds and protected animals were being killed by the poison.

Pharmaceutical Education in Tasmania Correction

Mr. L. W. Palfreyman has drawn our attention to the fact that the report on Pharmaceutical Education published in the report of the Adelaide meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia ("A.J.P.," June, 1959, p. 564) was not the one presented by him. The details published were taken from another source and published in error, a circumstance which we regret.

The report on the new Pharmacy Course for Tasmania as given by Mr. Palfreyman was as follows:—

- (1) A new course is to take effect from January 1, 1960.
- (2) Pre-requisite for registration as a student: Matriculation standard in Chemistry, Biology and Physics—two at a higher and one at lower level as a minimum.
- (3) The student will be required to serve four years apprenticeship. He must complete the two year full-time course at the Hobart Technical College and the University of Tasmania and two years in a pharmacy.
- (4) **First year of study:**
 - (a) Chemistry I at University—Higher grade.
 - (b) Materia Medica—Theory, Practical and Examination requirements.
 - (c) Pharmacy I.
 - (d) St. John First Aid Course.
 - (e) Practical work on Pharmaceutics, Dispensing, Bacteriology, Physiology and Pharmacology.
5. **Second Year:**
 - (a) Organic Chemistry II at University.
 - (b) Practical work in Pharmaceutics.
 - (c) Pharmacy II—Theoretical Pharmacy.
 - (d) Posology, Toxicology and Forensic Pharmacy.
 - (e) Pharmacy Bookkeeping.
- (6) At the end of the four year period of apprenticeship an oral examination in Prescription Reading will be given.

Another Newspaper Supplement

Mr. Keith Attiwill, Pharmaceutical Public Relations Director, is to be congratulated on the successful outcome of negotiations with the "Adelaide Advertiser" to publish a Special Pharmacy Supplement during Conference Week (May 25-June 2).

The supplement which appeared with "The Advertiser" of May 26 was one of the best yet issued. It had a distinctly pharmaceutical message for the public, was in good taste throughout, and could be described as good and dignified public relations work. Contents included informative articles by the Conference Chairman, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite; the Federal President of

the Guild, Mr. Eric Scott; Social President, Mr. D. J. Penhall, and President of the South Australian Pharmacy Board, and Mr. E. Lloyd Miller, S.A. Guild President, an article on Pharmaceutical Benefits by Dr. Cameron, Federal Minister of Health, a short article on "Varied Roles in Field of Health" by Dr. H. Cecil Colville, Federal President of the B.M.A.

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION

The Chairman of the Organising Committee of the XIXth International Congress of the Pharmaceutical Sciences has issued a further notice concerning the meeting to be held in Zurich (Switzerland) from September 6-10, 1959.

Five papers (English, French and German) will be presented on the main subject:

"Stability and stabilisation of medicaments."

Reports by prominent pharmacists working in the scientific field will be made to the Congress. Reports on this research work will be in four different sections:

1. Pharmacognosy and cultivation of drugs.
2. Pharmaceutical chemistry and biochemistry.
3. Galenical pharmacy.
4. Biology and pharmacology.

Persons requiring further information should write to the Secretary of the Congress, Professor Dr. K. Steiger-Trippi, Pharmaceutical Institute of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Clausiusstrasse 25, Zurich 6, Switzerland.

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A.N.Z.A.A.S. - AUGUST MEETING

Section "O" - Pharmaceutical Science

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

MONDAY, AUGUST 24TH

- 11.15 a.m. 1. The stability of Homatropine eye drops—
R. A. Haggerty and Colleen Robinson.
2. Ophthalmic Vehicles—R. Anderson.
- 2.15 p.m. Presidential Address, Section I—Australian
Triumphs in Medical Science—Dr. I. J. Wood.
- 4.00 p.m. Molecular Structure and Biological Function
—with Section N.
The effect of molecular structure on the
absorption and excretion of cardiac glycosides
—Professor S. E. Wright.
Structure and activity in compounds related
to tryptamine—M. B. Slaytor.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25TH

- 9.30 a.m. Symposium—Coal tar dyes used in foods,
drugs and cosmetics; their structure in rela-
tion to toxicity. Contributors: R. M. W.
Cunningham, Dr. K. Farrer, F. K. Donovan.
- 11.15 a.m. Symposium—Poisons and their antidotes.
Contributors: Professor R. H. Thorp, L.
Taylor.
- 2.15 p.m. 1. Sterilisation by chemical agents — N.
Heuzenroeder and K. D. Johnson.
2. A new hookworm remedy, Bephenium
hydroxynaphthoate—K. J. C. Johnson.
- 4.00 p.m. Presidential Address—The changed face of
medicine making—P. A. Berry.
- 8.00 p.m. The skin, its functions and care—Dr. Ian
Thomson.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26TH

- 9.30 a.m. Symposium—Formulation Problems.
1. Pharmaceutical Disasters—N. H. Turnbull.
2. Official formulae in relation to manufac-
turing problems—A. J. Kilgour.
3. Problems in Phenothiazine Formulation—
R. A. Dewar.
4. Some experiences in weight control in
tablets—E. B. Pollard.
- 12.15 p.m. Some contributions to Pharmacy from the
Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences,
Sydney—F. R. Morrison.
- 2.15 p.m. Liversidge Lecture (see Section B) — the
future of Inorganic Chemistry in Biology—
Dr. F. P. Dwyer.
- 3.30 p.m. Presidential Reception.
- 8.00 p.m. Presidential Address, Dr. H. C. Coombs.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27TH

- 9.30 a.m. Symposium—Staphylococcal Infections with-
in Hospitals (with Section I).
1. Reservoirs of Staphylococci in a General
Hospital—Dr. R. T. B. Green.
2. The Staphylococcus in the Hospital and
the Home; some attempts at control—Dr.
K. F. Anderson.
3. The Staphylococcus and the new-born
child—Dr. V. D. Plueckhahn.
4. Hospital Blankets and their sterilisation—
T. A. Pressley.
- 2.15 p.m. 1. Application of Gas-Liquid Partition Chro-
matography to Pharmaceutical Analysis—
N. Broadhurst and T. B. Watson.
2. Some applications of Tritium labelling in
drug research—J. J. Ashley and B. T.
Brown.
3. The metabolism of C-14 Stilboestrol—B.
T. Brown and Colleen Robinson.
4. The manufacture of 7-Dehydrocholesterol
and Vitamin D₂—E. J. Handley.
- 8.00 p.m. 1. Standards of Pharmaceutical Products—
R. M. W. Cunningham.
2. The evaluation of a new drug—K. J. C.
Johnson.
3. Asepsis in the Pharmacy—W. Mercer.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28TH

- 9.30 a.m. Symposium—Microbiology and the Pharma-
copoeia.
1. The intrusion of microbiological products
and techniques into the Pharmacopoeia—
H. C. Cochrane and A. G. Mathews.
2. Sterility testing—W. G. Newman.
3. The Stability of microbiological products
—L. J. Davis.
4. Penicillinase—A. G. Mathews.
5. Viral Vaccines—A. E. Duxbury.
6. Apparatus for Steam Sterilisation — H.
Atherton.
- 2.15 p.m. 1. The Cardiac glycosides present in mistletoe
growing on *Nerium Oleander*—C. Boonsong
and Professor S. E. Wright.
2. The formation of digoxin during extrac-
tion of *Digitalis Lanata*—Margaret Esplin
and Professor S. E. Wright.
- 4.00 p.m. Section Committee Meeting.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

ARTICLES

- Good Night, Sleep Tight.
- Rancidity.
- An Interesting Forensic Case—Murder with Insulin
- Chemotherapy of Parasitic Diseases
- Atomic Power Station for Japan
- Polythene Production in Australia
- Petrochemicals Plant for Italy
- Polypropylene to be Manufactured in Great Britain

GOOD NIGHT, SLEEP TIGHT

By F. H. Shaw, M.Sc. (Melb.), Ph.D. (Lond.),

Professor of Pharmacology, University of Melbourne

Part 3

The Early Hypnotics

If one excepts the early and desultory use of opium, bromine was the forerunner of the modern sedatives and hypnotics. Sixteen years after the isolation of the element from sea water the sedative action of potassium bromide was demonstrated in animals. Iodides had been used in the treatment of scrofula and syphilis, so it was natural to try the chemically similar bromides. They were of course without action on these conditions, but their sedative effect was observed. About 1850 epilepsy was ascribed to masturbation. Bromine, due to the sedation it produced, was employed in the mistaken idea that it was an anaphrodisiac. Gradually it became recognised that it was the bromide ion which had sedative properties, irrespective of the accompanying cation.

Bromides are no longer used as sedatives. Inasmuch as depression of the central nervous system depends upon the attainment of a significant level of bromide ion in the extracellular fluid, it is obvious that a single dose upon retiring will not effect a sufficient degree of sedation to be of any value in the treatment of insomnia. A mountain (or a hospital) could be built with wasted bromides.

Chloral Hydrate

Chloral hydrate was the first of the artificial hypnotics to be introduced into medicine. Its use represents one of those examples where faulty reasoning has led to a favourable result. Liebrich reasoned that chloral hydrate would be decomposed into chloroform in the body. Chloral hydrate puts one to sleep, as Liebrich suggested, but not because chloroform is liberated. One must remember that the attainment of the consequence of a hypothesis is not proof of that theory.

The administration of chloral hydrate is limited to oral and rectal routes. It is necessary to mask the disagreeable taste with flavouring matter. Gastric irritation may be minimised by adequate dilution with milk or water. The drug is specifically contra-indicated in

renal and hepatic diseases. The use of chloral hydrate has largely been superseded by the barbiturates and the other more recent sedatives.

At one time it was thought that there was a synergism between alcohol and chloral hydrate. A combination of both was known as "knock-out drops" or a "Mickey Finn." Such a synergism does not exist, as has been shown by animal experimentation.

Dose: 0.5-2.0 gm.

Lethal dose: About 10 gm.

Paraldehyde

Paraldehyde was introduced as an hypnotic soon after chloral hydrate. The action of paraldehyde, which resembles that of alcohol, is very prompt, sleep occurring without preliminary excitement in about 15 minutes. The duration of sleep is from four to eight hours. The nature of the sleep is fairly normal and there are few if any side effects. The ordinary therapeutic doses have no effect on the respiratory system. Paraldehyde is usually given orally to normal patients; by intramuscular injection when used in psychiatric medicine. Because of its poor solubility it is rather difficult to dispense. Its taste may be disguised with syrup, tea or milk. It has some irritant effect on the gastric mucosa, and in cases of peptic ulcer may be given per rectum or by injection. An intramuscular injection of paraldehyde is however fairly irritant.

A limited tolerance to paraldehyde may develop and even habituation. Addiction is rare because of the unpleasant odour and taste of the drug. The objectionable odour of the breath of individuals taking paraldehyde restricts its employment as a sedative in everyday life. Apart from this, it may be considered to be a safe and effective hypnotic. Although not an analgesic, it is said to produce sleep in the presence of pain and has been used in cases of burns. Its main use nowadays is the quietening of psychotic cases and in other cases where an immediate action may be required. For prolonged action, chlorpromazine or one

of the tranquillising drugs (Chap. 6) is to be preferred. As paraldehyde is detoxified by the liver and eliminated via the lungs, disease of either the broncho-pulmonary tract or the liver may be contra-indications to its use. Intravenous use of paraldehyde is dangerous. Death may result from cardiac dilatation with circulatory failure or pulmonary congestion and oedema.

Dose: 3-8 ml.

Toxic dose: 50-100 ml.

Urethane

Urethane is related chemically to urea and carbromal. Its hypnotic action in man is however feeble and uncertain. What use it has as a sedative should be reserved for children. Various homologues of urethane have been used as hypnotics, especially hedonal.

It is remarkable that eighty years after the introduction (and abandonment) of urethane as a hypnotic it has had a therapeutic rebirth as a cytotoxic agent. Esters of carbonic acid had been previously observed to produce arrest of mitosis in plant roots. It was first tested in patients with advanced carcinomatosis. The results were disappointing. However, the ancillary observation was made that the treated patients developed leucopenia. The drug was therefore used in the treatment of leucaemia. The moderate success led to the discovery of its palliative action in multiple myeloma. No other drug has had such a varied saga.

Dose: 1-4 gm.

Chlorbutanol

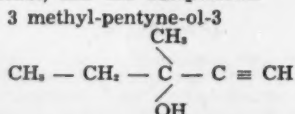
The employment of this drug as an hypnotic in man is a thing of the past. It is still used as a preservative in pharmacy.

Chloralose

As a hypnotic this substance is very unreliable and finds little employment at the present time.

Methylpentenol

It is perhaps well to conclude this chapter of museum pieces with three of the latest arrivals. The first, methyl-pentenol, has the composition



The depressant effect of tertiary carbinols upon the central nervous system has been known for years. The present member of this series under discussion is said to have high activity, desirable duration of action and low toxicity.

The substance is a liquid with a boiling point of 120° C. On account of its burning taste it is usually administered in a capsule.

Methylpentenol is a mild sedative which, weight for weight, is about 20 times as powerful as paraldehyde and two-fifths as active as pentobarbital. Its two disadvantages are that induction of sleep may require an hour and that the duration rarely exceeds two hours. Methylpentenol has low toxicity, either acute or chronic, although several deaths have so far been reported from overdosage. In man the drug is completely metabolised in the body. The reported deaths from overdosage have occurred within three hours. This does not leave sufficient time for the finding of the victim and subsequent treatment. Such a property would render the drug more dangerous than the barbiturates, where death may be delayed for as long as a week. This interval allows ample time for discovery and treatment.

Methylpentenol is not suitable for use as a sedative (during the day), as the necessary dose is very near the hypnotic dose and sedated patients often become inebriated. Despite this it has been recommended as a sedative. Its main use is as a hypnotic, but time will be required to ascertain its value.

Dose: 250-750 mgm.

Toxic dose: About 5 gm.

Doriden (α phenyl α ethyl glutarimide)

Doriden is a new hypnotic whose chemical structure resembles that of barbiturates, but not very closely. Its structure resembles more nearly the new barbiturate antagonist (Bemegride) developed by Shaw and his colleagues (see Part 4). Indeed, several cases of Doriden poisoning have already been treated successfully with Bemegride.

It would appear that 0.5 gm. of Doriden is approximately equivalent to 0.2 gm. of cyclobarbitone. This would place Doriden amongst the strong, medium acting hypnotics. The fact that there have already been recorded cases of poisoning would tend to confirm this classification. At present very little is known about the sedative action of Doriden.

Animal experiments have not demonstrated any serious toxic effects. However, a skin rash has been encountered in humans. This was widespread over the trunk and limbs, erythematous and irritating. It does not seem to disappear shortly after discontinuance of treatment. In one case of thyrotoxicosis, mental excitement and confusion resulted.

Dose: 0.5 gm.

Toxic dose: 10 gm.

Methylprylon (Noludar) is a piperidine derivative which has recently been introduced as a non-barbiturate sedative-hypnotic. The effects of Noludar closely resemble those of pentobarbitone and meprobamate (Part 6).

Side effects though mild have been noticed, viz., headache, nausea, dizziness and a mild hangover. The fact that euphoria has been noticed acts as a warning that addiction may occur in unstable individuals. The dose is between 200 and 600 mgm.

Mode of Action

The discovery at the end of the last century of the hypnotic action of the compounds mentioned in this chapter has in almost all instances been empirical. In the intervening half-century the science of pharmacology has progressed beyond all expectations. One goal to which all pharmacologists have aimed has been the attempt to explain the mode of action of all substances used in therapeutics, that is, action at the cellular level. Even with a similar spectacular advance in the realms of physiology and biochemistry, there has been a disappointing lack of success in the elucidation of the mechanism of the action of hypnotics. A number of correlations, limited in scope, have evolved from studies on the relationship between chemical structure of central nervous system depressants and their activity as hypnotics. Numerous observations have been made and an almost equal number of theories developed. These ideas put the seat of action either at the cell membrane or on the intermediary metabolic processes of the cell. At the present time there is no adequate theory to explain all the observations.

In conclusion, it may be said that although the older hypnotics may be satisfactory and safe there are pharmaceutical difficulties of preparation which make them unsuitable in a modern age. Certain side actions, such as gastric irritation, and in the case of paraldehyde breath odour, militate against their use.

RANCIDITY

By B. L. Reynolds, B.Pharm., F.P.S.

(Pharmacy Department, Rhodes University)

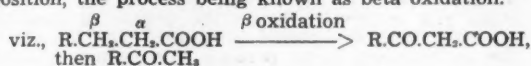
Rancidity may be defined as the deterioration on storage of an oil or fat, characterised by an "off" odour or flavour. The type of rancidity and the mechanism of the spoilage will first be considered.

The rancidity of oils and fats may occur in various ways: by the absorption of odours, by the action of tissue lipases, by the action of micro-organisms and by atmospheric oxidation. The latter cause is of the greatest importance to pharmacists and will be considered fully; however, a brief discussion of the other causes of spoilage seems worthwhile.

Oils and fats become tainted relatively easily by the absorption of foreign odours from chemicals or other substances stored in their immediate vicinity. Such tainting may be expected to occur to a greater extent in oils and soft fats. However, in all cases storage in well-filled, well-closed containers and at a low temperature will minimise the absorption of such contaminants. Tainted oils and fats may be treated with activated charcoal in an attempt to absorb the contaminant, aerated in order to reverse the absorption process, or treated with ozone to destroy the contaminant. The last two methods are to some extent inadvisable, as they increase the susceptibility of the oil or fat to subsequent atmospheric oxidation. It is worthy of note that emulsifying machinery which incorporates much air during homogenisation is far from ideal, as the oil phase will be more prone to subsequent oxidation.

The hydrolysis of oils and fats effected by tissue lipases is not appreciable unless the storage temperature is abnormally high. It has been demonstrated, however, that at 30° C. and above hydrolysis of this nature it is relatively rapid.¹ The higher fatty acids, C₁₈ and above, are relatively odourless and tasteless, but fatty acids of lower molecular weight produced by hydrolysis of certain pharmaceutical oils, such as coconut oil, have an objectionable odour and taste. Traces of alkali will give the oil or fat a soapy taste under these circumstances.

Hydrolysis of oils stored at normal temperatures is more likely to occur through the agency of micro-organisms secreting lipolytic enzymes. Microbial growth is also evidenced by the oxidative decomposition of oils and fats. This oxidation occurs with both saturated and unsaturated fatty acids. The micro-organism causes the fatty acid to become oxidised in the beta-position, the process being known as beta oxidation.²



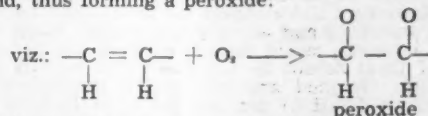
Thus: Caprylic acid \longrightarrow methyl-amyl ketone
Capric acid \longrightarrow methyl-heptyl ketone
Lauric acid \longrightarrow methyl-nonyl ketone

These unpleasant smelling ketones may be isolated from rancid cocoa butter. Moisture is a general requirement for microbial growth and for enzyme action, hence storage conditions which admit water vapour should be avoided.

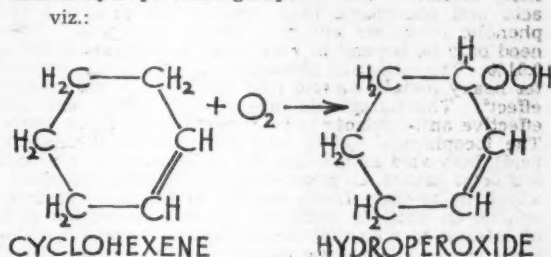
The most common and important cause of rancidity is atmospheric oxidation. Not only is the oil or fat rendered unpalatable due to its objectionable odour and taste, but the vitamin content of the oil is depleted or completely destroyed.³ Most rancid oils show marked discoloration, becoming dark yellow or orange in colour. Rancid oils and fats are therefore completely useless for pharmaceutical purposes. Poorly stoppered or half-filled containers are usually responsible for the rancid oils sometimes encountered in pharmaceutical practice.

Several mechanisms of oxidative rancidity have been suggested. It has been demonstrated that the greater the degree of unsaturation of the fatty acid, ester or

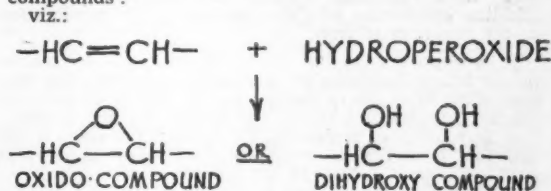
glyceride, the greater its affinity for oxygen. For example, ethyl linoleate, having two double bonds in the molecule, absorbs oxygen at about twelve times the rate of ethyl oleate with only one double bond in the molecule. The position of the double bonds as well as their number also influences the rate of oxygen absorption by a compound. Thus the great variation in the rate of oxidative deterioration of various oils and fats is to be expected. It is reasonable to suppose that a molecule of oxygen adds directly across a double bond, thus forming a peroxide:



This peroxide can then be assumed to undergo fission, further oxidation, polymerisation or isomerisation to form a complex mixture of ketones, aldehydes, hydroxyacids, etc., which are present in rancid fats. In fact, this explanation is not correct, the actual stages of oxidation being more complicated, although for practical purposes they give an approximate picture of the oxidation process. It has been demonstrated, when cyclohexene and other cyclic ethylenic substances are oxidised, that the double bond is still present after oxidation, and that oxygen becomes attached at the methylene group adjacent to the double bond, to produce a hydroperoxide group:



A molecule of water may now be lost from the hydroperoxide group to yield the α , β -unsaturated ketone, or to form another conjugated double bond. Hydroperoxides are also able to oxidise unsaturated fatty acids at the double bond to give oxido- or dihydroxy compounds⁴:



The oxido and dihydroxy compounds then undergo fission, etc., to produce those substances responsible for rancidity.

Although the mechanism of oxidation is important, the pharmacist will be more interested in those factors which accelerate or retard the oxidation of oils and fats, as these will be of great importance in the formulation of pharmaceuticals. Heat, light and moisture are all known to accelerate rancidity. Low temperatures of storage will preserve oils and fats. However, in the case of many fixed oils the sedimentation of the higher melting point glycerides will cause some obvious complications. Light of a wavelength 4000-5000 Å° (i.e., at the blue end of the spectrum or in the ultraviolet region), is a powerful accelerator of oxidation. Hence the storage of fats and oils in containers which pro-

fect them from light is essential. Moisture also accelerates rancidity and is an essential requirement for microbial growth and enzyme action, both of which can cause rancidity. Certain chemical substances are markedly pro-oxidant. Traces of copper³ and iron and other heavy metals are known to catalyse oxidation. Hence apparatus and containers which, as a result of corrosion, may contaminate the oil or fat with heavy metal traces should be avoided. Rubber closures may contain metallic oxides as filling materials, so that only pure rubber caps and stoppers should be used for closing oily injections and allied preparations. Many substances, however, retard the oxidation of oils and fats. Many of these cannot be used owing to toxicity considerations. A good anti-oxidant for pharmaceutical formulations should be non-cumulative in the body and non-toxic, it should be active in a relatively low concentration, readily soluble in fats and oils and unlikely to give rise to incompatibilities. The most commonly used anti-oxidants are phenolic substances such as the tocopherols, caffeic acid, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, gallic acid and its esters and butylated hydroxyanisole. The desirable concentration of these anti-oxidants is about 0.02-0.05%.

The phenolic type of anti-oxidant is thought to act by donating hydrogen to the hydroperoxide radicals formed in the oil and thus blocking oxidative chain reactions. There is no question of their being preferentially oxidised. Other substances such as lecithin, citric acid and phosphoric acid enhance the action of the phenolic inhibitors and are termed synergists. They need only be present in very small concentration, about 0.01%. The citric and phosphoric acids will also sequester heavy metal ions and thus inhibit their pro-oxidant effect⁴. Thiodipropionic acid and its esters are also effective anti-oxidants in concentrations of about 0.05%. The tocopherols, caffeic acid (3:4-dihydroxy cinnamic acid), butylated anisole and the gallic acid esters, propyl and octyl gallate, all possess strongly hydrophobic chains which make them freely soluble in fats and sparingly soluble in aqueous vehicles. In this connection it is of interest to note that for equivalent molecular quantities octyl gallate gives greater protection than propyl gallate, which in turn is better than gallic acids. The hydrophobic character of these molecules falls off in the same order. In formulating emulsions it is important that the anti-oxidant is retained in the oil. A strongly hydrophobic character will prevent appreciable partition between the oil and water phases. Two features of phenolic antioxidants should be appreciated; their tendency towards reduced stability under alkaline conditions and the possibility of discoloration in the presence of iron.

It is important to be able to evaluate the protective power of anti-oxidants in various formulations; one may also wish to compare the protective power of a newly offered anti-oxidant with one of established activity. The formation of peroxides (or hydroperoxides) in oils and fats is at first slow. This slow phase of peroxide development is known as the induction period, and the peroxides formed are not accompanied by any marked deterioration in the flavour or odour of the oil or fat. The duration of the induction period is governed largely by the amount of anti-oxidant, natural or added, which is present in the oil. The induction period may last for several months in the case of fixed oils which are properly stored and in some cases for much longer periods, provided the containers are full and hermetically sealed. Eventually, however, the peroxides in the oil begin to increase very rapidly, and the rate of development of peroxide, at any instant, is a function of the peroxide already present. A reaction of this type is said to be autocatalytic. Hence we may refer to two distinct stages in the rancidity of oils and fats: the induction period, during which the peroxide content is increasing only very slowly, and the autocatalytic period, when the peroxide content is increasing more and more rapidly and all the symptoms of rancidity are manifest in the oil or fat. There are several methods by which

the autoxidation of oils may be followed. One commonly used method determines the peroxide value of the oil. The peroxide value is defined as the number of milligram equivalents of the peroxides which liberate iodine from an acid solution of potassium iodide, the peroxides being contained in one gram of oil. It has been suggested that as peroxides are accompanied by other oxidation products which are capable of liberating iodine from acidified potassium iodide solution, the term active oxygen number (A.O.N.) is a better term than peroxide value.⁵ The peroxide value is determined by dissolving an accurately weighed quantity of oil in a mixture of chloroform and glacial acetic acid, adding excess of a saturated aqueous solution of potassium iodide, standing the mixture in the dark for three minutes, and after diluting with water titrating the liberated iodine with N/500 sodium thiosulphate.

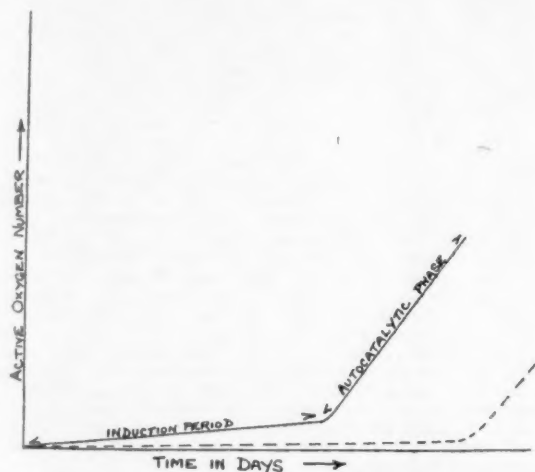


FIGURE 1. ——— Oxidation of unprotected oil
----- Oxidation of oil containing an anti-oxidant

Figure 1 shows the rise in active oxygen number (or peroxide value) on the storage of an oil. Note the rapid rise in A.O.N., hence the degree of rancidity, after the induction period is passed. The function of the anti-oxidant is to prolong this induction period very considerably. As an unprotected oil, under normal conditions of storage, may have an induction period of many weeks or months, the testing of antioxidants for protective power can become a very tedious business. However, the onset of rancidity may be accelerated by maintaining the oils at relatively high temperatures, 50°-80° C., by bubbling air or oxygen through the heated oils, or by subjecting the oil to ultra-violet irradiation. The behaviour of anti-oxidants in the presence of known pro-oxidants may also be investigated. When exploiting accelerated storage tests, it is important to realise that certain types of decomposition likely to occur under normal storage conditions may be inhibited by a particular accelerated test. For example, microbial oxidation or lipolytic decomposition will not occur at 80° C., due to the destruction of the agent of decomposition. Several carefully designed experiments must be undertaken and the results correlated before the accelerated tests afford reliable information. It is also important to run control experiments with the original oil in each series of tests. Results may be expressed as active oxygen number vs. time in hours as in Figure 1, samples of oil being removed and tested at approximately two-hourly intervals.

Other methods which evaluate the degree of rancidity may be utilised. The Kreis test and the Schibsted test measure the fat-aldehyde residues which remain on the breakdown of the peroxides. In the Kreis test the aldehyde residues are caused to give red coloration by the addition of phloroglucinol and hydrochloric acid, the intensity of the colour being proportional to the aldehyde residue present. The Schibsted test is similar, a red coloration being formed by interaction of the aldehyde residue with a rosaniline hydrochloride sulphite mixture under acid conditions. In practice the peroxide value and the aldehyde residue should be determined on each sample of oil taken. Certain modifications in technique are necessary when testing antioxidants in emulsions and other pharmaceutical preparations.

In conclusion, the writer would stress that rancidity is a vital problem in many industries. Similarly there are very many "unit problems" common to many industries. The well-trained pharmacist should not therefore consider himself restricted in the choice of a suitable industrial career.

Note: The author of this article, Mr. B. L. Reynolds, was appointed recently Lecturer in Pharmacy, in charge of the Department of Pharmacy, University of Adelaide.

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AN INTERESTING FORENSIC CASE — MURDER WITH INSULIN

At a recent meeting of the London Section of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, Dr. A. S. Curry, of the Home Office Forensic Science Laboratory, discussed a novel and very interesting case of the chemical investigations undertaken in an unusual case concerned with the chemistry of poisoning. He emphasised that it showed a fine example of co-operation between the forensic and the industrial chemist and the chemical pathologist.

The lecture was reported in the *Journal of the Royal Institute of Chemistry*, April, 1959.

The post-mortem examination on the victim, found dead in her bath, established that death was due to drowning, but suggested that before death she was unconscious; circumstantial evidence supported this suggestion. The comprehensive routine methods of toxicological analysis demonstrated the absence of common poisons and pathological organisms in the body. Glucose was absent from the urine but present in high concentration in a sample of unpreserved mixed heart blood. The former finding precluded the possibility that the woman was diabetic and in a hyperglycaemic coma at the time of death; nor did the high blood sugar level support the hypothesis suggested by preliminary post-mortem, that she might have been in a state of hypoglycaemic coma. Reference to the literature and subsequent investigation confirmed that the glucose concentration in the right side of the heart, particularly after asphyxial death, may rise as a result of glycogenolysis in the liver and diffusion into the right heart. It was apparent, after all, that the high glucose content of mixed heart blood did not exclude the possibility of hypoglycaemic coma before death.

Further examination of the body established the presence of injection marks and led to a search for insulin in the underlying tissues. Such information as was available suggested that if insulin were present at the time of death it was unlikely that it would be found in body tissues some days later, as a result of destruction by autolytic processes. Nevertheless extraction of the tissues surrounding the injection marks was undertaken and the biological activity determined. This was the only method available for identification and assay of insulin, although chromatographic methods of separation were investigated and yielded some confirmatory evidence.

The extracts obtained were shown by the insulin assay method of the *British Pharmacopoeia* to be highly active, and their properties were compared with those of insulin by several independent and elegant techniques. It was at this stage that chemical pathology was able to make a substantial contribution to the collaborative investigation, which confirmed beyond doubt that insulin was present in the tissues examined. This is believed to be the first time that the presence of insulin in human tissue, other than the pancreas, has been demonstrated after death. This apparently surprising observation is possibly explained by the stability of insulin in acid media, lactic acid being produced in peripheral muscular tissue after death.

The accused man, a male nurse, who was subsequently convicted of murdering his wife by injection of insulin, explained the injection marks by stating that he had injected his wife with ergometrine maleate as an abortifacient. Traces of procaine penicillin were found in a hypodermic needle found in the house. Tests capable of detecting 1 µg of ergometrine or procaine in body tissue were evolved and applied but no trace of either was found. The sensitivity of the test for ergometrine was far greater than necessary to demonstrate the presence of ergometrine in the urine resulting from the injection of a therapeutic dose and these negative findings threw doubt on the statement of the accused.

CHEMOTHERAPY OF PARASITIC DISEASES

The chemotherapy of parasitic diseases was the subject of a meeting of the Parasitology Group of the Institute of Biology which was held recently in London.

Papers were read by Dr. Ann Bishop, of the Molteno Institute, Cambridge, and by Dr. O. D. Standen, of the Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine, London.

These were thus reported in *Nature*, April 11, 1959:—

Dr Ann Bishop described some aspects of resistance to drugs in parasitic Protozoa. The fact that parasitic organisms can become resistant to drugs in the course of the therapeutic treatment of the host was discovered in Ehrlich's laboratory, early in the present century by Franke and Röhl while studying the effect of parafuchsin upon *Trypanosoma brucei* in mice. Trypanosomes have since been made resistant to a wide variety of chemical compounds.

The fundamental problems in the study of resistance to drugs are the nature of the changes which organisms undergo in becoming resistant and the means by which these changes are brought about. In trypanosomes, resistance to drugs may be associated with changes in permeability and with changes in the enzymes present in the cells. Drug resistance in these organisms may be a very stable character and persists after the transmission of the parasite through the insect vector. The spontaneous development of resistance, in the absence of the drugs, has been described both in trypanosomes and in *Toxoplasma gondii*.

Malaria parasites also can be made resistant to certain compounds, including proguanil and pyrimethamine, which are used in the treatment of the disease. Resistance persists after transmission of the parasite through

the insect vector, in which, unlike trypanosomes, the malaria parasite undergoes a sexual cycle of development.

A study has been made of the development of resistance to metachloridine 92-metanilamido-5-chloropyrimidine in pure lines of *Plasmodium gallinaceum* in chicks. No difference in the rate of development of resistance was observed in these lines. The rate of development of resistance was not related to the size of the dose of drug, but was affected by the size of the inocula producing the infections exposed to the action of the drug. The suddenness with which resistance appeared in some of the strains studied, and its stability in the absence of the drug and after the sexual development of the parasite, suggested that it arose by mutation, the mutation being of a low frequency.

Dr. O. D. Standen outlined an approach to the experimental chemotherapy of helminthiasis. The diseases of man and animals caused by the presence of helminth parasites are particularly important in the tropics, and are often responsible for the low level of efficiency and uneconomic production of stock animals in rural areas. The eventual control of these helminthiasis will depend on a fuller knowledge of their epidermiology, but also presents problems which can only be resolved by the use of drugs.

The number of even moderately efficient anthelmintics in use at the present time is small, and most are toxic to the host. There is thus an urgent need for drugs which could be used in mass treatments of man and animals.

The discovery of new drugs requires the close collaboration of biologist and chemist. Two methods of approach may be used. An empirical method is one whereby large numbers of compounds of unknown activity are tested, in order to determine their effects on the parasite. The selective approach is one in which chemicals of known anthelmintic potency are modified in order to improve their action, and this method may be used with substances discovered by the empirical method. The ultimate aim is to discover the relation between the molecular structure of the drug and its anthelmintic activity and toxicity to the host.

The selection of helminths to be cultured in laboratory animals is of great importance. The number which can be cultured in this way is small, and of these the species pathogenic to man and animals are few. It is necessary to test drugs using helminths which are the natural parasites of laboratory animals. The successful maintenance of a parasite in all the stages of its life-history in laboratory animals often requires a long period of fundamental research before a sufficient supply of material is assured for routine investigations, for which an abundance of material is required since hundreds or even thousands of tests may be necessary before an effective drug is discovered.

The use of a multiple helminth screen, employing a wide range of species living in different habitats, yields interesting results. Thus, basic work with *Aspicularis tetreptera* in the mouse has contributed materially to the development of piperazine for the treatment of ascariasis and oxyuriasis. More recent chemotherapeutic tests, against *Nippostrongylus muris* in the young rat, provided the basis for the development of salts of buphenium that are efficient in the treatment of nematodiaris in sheep and ancylostomiasis in man and dogs.

The experimental chemotherapy of helminthiasis necessarily demands many species of helminths in all stages of their development and this offers an unparalleled opportunity for concurrent research into the structure and life-cycles of the parasites, into their biochemistry and host-parasite relationships and into the mode of drug action. While such studies may be an end in themselves, they also provide the only basis for a rational approach to chemotherapy.

ATOMIC POWER STATION FOR JAPAN

The Japan Atomic Power Company has announced in Tokyo that it has issued a letter of intent to the General Electric Co. Ltd. of England for the construction of a 150-M.W. atomic power station at Tokai-Mura, 70 miles north-east of Tokyo. This order will be worth in the region of £20,000,000, and marks an important step forward for the General Electric Co., which has been reorganised into three main groups with the view of giving greater drive to its main activities, particularly the development of its heavy engineering and nuclear energy side. The success achieved in Tokyo has been accompanied by several other large engineering orders during the past month, including an order for two 200-M.W. turbo-generator sets for the Kincardine station of the South of Scotland Electricity Board valued at £4,000,000.

—*Nature*, April 11, 1959.

POLYTHENE PRODUCTION IN AUSTRALIA

Union Carbide Australia Ltd. are to build a polythene plant in Melbourne. It should commence operation in 1961 with an initial annual production of 15,000,000 pounds.

Its raw material, ethylene, will be provided by Vacuum Oil Co. Ltd.

PETROCHEMICALS PLANT FOR ITALY

It is reported from Rome that Montecatini Chemical Co. are building one of the largest petrochemical plants in Europe at Brindisi, in southern Italy.

Costing £34 million, the plant will cover an area of 700 acres. It will produce a complete range of liquid hydrocarbon derivatives, for which it will consume 1,000,000 tons of crude oil and other raw materials every year.

The majority of its products will be exported to the other Common Market countries.—*Drug and Chemical Exports*, April, 1959.

POLYPROPYLENE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. has obtained a licence for the production of a new polypropylene plastic originally discovered by Professor Natta.

Plant to manufacture this plastic ("Propathene") is being constructed at the Wilton Works, North Yorkshire. It is expected to bring the total capacity of I.C.I. for polyolefines for "Alkathene" and "Propathene" to more than 100,000 tons a year.

"Propathene" is particularly suitable for moulding uses in view of its high rigidity and resistance to temperature. It is expected to find extensive use in film form and as a general extrusion material.—*Nature*, April 25, 1959.

After the Conference

Pharmaceutical Safari at Alice Springs and Ayers Rock

By F. W. Avenell

No telephone, no newspapers, no letters, no customers and only an occasional glance at the timepiece: This was the experience of those chemists and their wives who enjoyed a five days trip to Ayers Rock as part of the Pharmaceutical Safari following the Adelaide Conference.

At 5 a.m. in the crisp morning air of Thursday, June 4, the party left T.A.A. office, Adelaide, to travel by DC4 "Watkins Tench" to Alice Springs.

Travelling at 5000 to 6000 feet enabled us to see the terrain for most of the way. Flinders Ranges, Simpson Desert, Lake Eyre, the Finke River bed and MacDonnell Ranges were the highlights. It all looked so inhospitable that we remembered with awe and admiration those pioneers who attempted to cross it on foot in the not very distant past.

As we were driven from the airport through Heavertree Gap to the town of Alice Springs we were delighted with its clean and inviting appearance. Shade trees line the bitumen streets, the buildings generally are of good quality, many homes and shops being of quite modern architecture. After lunch at the comfortable McGillen Chalet we were taken to Simpson's Gap, about 14 miles in a westerly direction. This journey introduced us to the red sand, ghost gums, desert willows, multi-coloured stones, peculiar rock formations and purple-hued mountain scenery which were to become so familiar to us during the next few days.

The following day was spent at Standley Chasm, a magnificent beauty spot in the MacDonnell Range about 33 miles from Alice. As the sun penetrates between the upright rugged sides of this great rift in the range only at midday, it is essential (particularly for photographers) to reach the chasm by that time. Characteristic rock formations, dry river bed, specimens of Grevilleas, Acacias, Ghost Gums, Spinifex, Mulga and the grandeur of the scenery provide interest for geologists, botanists, photographers and tourists generally.

The real safari began at 7 a.m. on Sunday, June 7, when the party, taking only essential luggage, set out from Alice Springs for Ayers Rock, 276 miles away. After a few miles of bitumen the road became stony, or sandy, or both, and in places demanded a good deal of care on the part of the driver. Whilst the dry weather continues all is well, but we could imagine how a little rain could convert the road into a quagmire and the dry river beds to impassable streams. We photographed the spot where a few weeks earlier a busload of boys had been bogged for about 24 hours.

About 60 miles from Alice we came to Orange Creek Station, formerly known as Renner Rock. Here is a sign reading "Adelaide 1000 miles—Darwin 1000 miles," so for a few minutes we stood in the centre of Australia. Contrary to our expectations, the countryside generally throughout the journey presented no resemblance to the Dead Heart which we had imagined. No doubt the rains of a few weeks earlier had stimulated herbal growth, covering much of the red earth with grass. Desert Oaks, desert Willows, desert Mallee, Hakea, Mulga, desert Poplar and the ever-present Spinifex contrasted with the red earth to form a memorable

picture. No wonder that the term "dead heart" is giving place to "red heart" in reference to this part of the country.

Although we had been told that amongst the hills and bush flanking our path there were thousands of cattle, we did not see more than a few at a time and these at infrequent intervals. In places kangaroos, both red and grey varieties, seemed to be more plentiful than cattle. Our journey continued on through Henbury Station to Angus Downs Station, where the owner, Mr. Arthur Liddle, a half-caste native, and his half-caste wife made us welcome. Here we saw the first aborigines since leaving the Alice, and the usual "two bob" cash and carry business proceeded briskly as we acquired a few native-made souvenirs to take home.

Between Angus Downs and Curtin Springs Stations a salt lake with purple-hued, table-topped Mt. Connor in the distance presented a scene of great beauty. At Curtin Springs Station we were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Severin, who served a much appreciated afternoon tea. Here we were introduced to the bush radio, as a call was made to Ayers Rock advising the expected time of arrival at our destination. Here, too, we noticed a chart describing cloud formations and learned that this is to assist Mrs. Severin, who at 6.30 each morning observes the cloud formations and by radio notifies Connellan's Airport at the Alice, thus assisting in weather forecasts for the Flying Doctor and other airline activities. Our first glimpse of Ayers Rock came in the late afternoon when we were about 37 miles from it. As it was almost dark when we arrived, hurricane lanterns were lighted and placed outside the tents so that our "two berth bedrooms" could be found after we had partaken of a very welcome evening meal. The camp is over a mile from the Rock which in the evening light appeared as a huge haystack. Next morning we were to marvel at the beautiful changing colours as the Rock became lighted by the dawn and early morning sun. After breakfast we set out to



Ayers Rock Camp: Dorothy Dowling in foreground. (The dog was first to reach the summit.)

explore some of the numerous caves and places of interest which abound at the Rock.

Ayers Rock is 2610 ft. above sea level and rises abruptly out of the surrounding plain to a height of 1143 ft. It covers an area of about 1200 acres (West Australians may remember that Kings Park is 1000 acres.) Ayers Rock was for centuries the meeting place for native corroborees and religious ceremonies. The caves abound with aboriginal markings of various coloured ochre, and dark blood stains in places indicate the traditional initiation sites. We were informed that it is about 50 years since these ceremonies ceased at this place. Unfortunately vandals have already despoiled some of the markings. To students of anthro-



The party about to depart from Alice Springs: Left to right—Mrs. N. Gee, Mrs. G. H. Dallimore, G. H. Dallimore, Mrs. G. D. Allan, G. D. Allan, Mrs. W. E. Martin, W. E. Martin, F. W. Avenell, G. S. Stening, S. T. Hughes, Mrs. J. Batty, E. McCaskie, Miss I. Nicholson, Mrs. D. Dowling.

pology or folk lore the Rock would surely provide a wealth of information. The guide and keeper of the Rock, Bill Harney, known throughout Australia and beyond as an author and authority on aboriginal customs, kept us interested and sometimes amused as he related the tribal mythology woven around this island of rock.

Next morning we faced the great and exciting day scheduled for our climb to the summit. The starting point was reached by Pioneer bus, and after draping ourselves with water bottles, cameras and other impedimenta, we set out on the steep ascent. As there are no footholds or handholds, one must rely on steady nerves, physical fitness, rubber-soled shoes and determination to succeed. Although most of the party endured to the end, some of us, including the author, did not reach the summit.

At this point let me acknowledge my indebtedness to Mrs. Nance Gee, of Sydney, for the use of her notes in preparing this article. Of the conquest of Ayers Rock she wrote, "When we finally made it there was a wonderful sense of achievement. On the top is a Trig. point and a cairn of stones. Everyone is expected to add to the heap and write in a little book. From Ayers Rock you have a complete panorama of 360 deg., and everywhere the mauvey blue I find hard to describe. In the distance to the west lay the Olgas dreaming in the bluey haze. The Peterman Ranges further out west where Lasseter's Reef is supposed to be and where he perished, and everywhere the eye rested at ground level seas of spinifex washing the beautiful trees. While we were up there three huge wedge-tailed eagles floated not far above us, close enough for us to see their markings. The descent of

the steep part is made much easier by linking hands and walking four abreast, taking short steps and leaning backwards. The laws of gravity seemed to be flouted, but all was well and it was an unforgettable experience."

Next day we visited the Olgas, a group of monoliths rising 1400 ft. and covering 25 square miles. These are 22 miles from Ayers Rock and are reached by a two-hour bus journey over 31 miles of track. Here we found a somewhat different type of beauty. Abundant vegetation covering most of the area, a great variety of colour in the conglomerate rock structure, and loose stones making climbing difficult, contrasted with the almost bare, solid structure of Ayers Rock. On the journey back to base camp we arrived at the appropriate time and at a strategic point to take sunset photographs of the Rock. Words cannot adequately describe the changing colours seen here at sunset. In a matter of minutes the colours change through orange, gold, purple, blue, grey, etc. We are thankful that colour photography permits us to retain a pictorial record. (Is Mr. Kodak listening? We took over 1100 colour transparencies on this safari.)

Appreciation of the grandeur and beauty of nature together with the fun and good fellowship of camp life, songs and dances around the camp fire, and the strange feeling of being so far removed from civilisation, combined to make these few days at Ayers Rock a lifetime memory.

On the return journey to Alice Springs we again stopped for refreshments at Curtin Springs Station, and here made use of the radio to call the Flying Doctor, as one of our party who was suffering a relapse of the Virus flu contracted in Adelaide was too ill to proceed further by bus. Acting on the doctors' instructions, we left the patient there, and she was transported by Flying Doctor plane during the afternoon to Alice Springs Hospital. (West Australians will be interested to know that Miss Jean Hill, of Perth, is the dispenser here.)



Signpost referred to in script: Left to right—F. W. Avenell, W. E. Martin, Joyce Batty.

During our stay in Alice Springs we were privileged to spend an evening viewing Mrs. Jenkins' fabulous opal collection, and another evening at the home of artist, Mr. Rex Batterbee, well-known tutor of Albert Namatjira and other native artists.

Some time was spent at the famous Flynn Memorial Church, so rich in symbolism and quiet dignity, with its museum containing equipment and apparatus used by that great Christian servant of the outback, the late Rev. John Flynn. At the Old Timers' Home, a settle-

ment for old men operated by the Australian Inland Mission Board, we were amazed at the quality of fruit and vegetables being produced. Irrigation from a bore on the property is the secret. The Flying Doctor Base and a well-equipped High School with extensive, well-kept playing field were other points of interest.

From the top of Anzac Hill, which overlooks the town, we obtained a 360 deg. view to the mountains which encircle the area. This panoramic view of interest and beauty provided a memorable picture as we said "au revoir" to this Jewel of the Centre.

The party consisted of—

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dallimore, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Hughes, Mr. F. W. Avenell, of West Australia.

Mrs. N. I. Gee, Mr. G. S. Stening, Miss I. Nicholson, of New South Wales.

Mr. L. W. Palfreyman, of Tasmania.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Martin, Mr. Edward McCaskie, of Queensland.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Gostelow, of Sydney, were with us as far as Alice Springs.

In addition to T.A.A.'s charming hostess, Dorothy Dowling, we were accompanied by Mrs. Joyce Batty, of Adelaide. Mrs. Batty has produced a children's record of aboriginal legends which will be released for world distribution next month, and a copy has been requested by the Governor of South Australia for Her Majesty the Queen. Her purpose in making this trip was to acquire background material for a documentary film to be entitled "The Living Heart," which will probably be produced next year.

Broadcast by Dorothy Dowling

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. R. Cotterell we received a typescript of a talk by Miss Dorothy Dowling of T.A.A., broadcast on "Monitor" through station 5DN Adelaide. The interviewer was Morton Menz.

Miss Dowling said that the chemists after having worked so hard through the year and attending a Conference were feeling in need of a rest, and with Adelaide as the gateway to the Centre felt it an ideal opportunity to make the journey to Ayers Rock.

She described the highlights of the trip outlined in the article by Mr. Avenell printed above. Replying to the question as to whether tourists felt cut off from the rest of the world, Miss Dowling said "Yes, we thought so. We felt as though life back in the city had for us ceased to exist until one of the chemist's wives contracted pneumonia. Immediately the Flying Doctor was contacted by bush radio and within 1½ hours an aircraft had been sent from Alice Springs to the Rock, complete with a fully trained sister, and it was not very long before the patient was tucked up safely in bed at the Alice Springs Hospital. We realised then that we were not so cut off from civilisation as we thought."

B.M.A. TAPES FOR OVERSEAS BRANCHES

A library of tape recordings by distinguished medical men is to be formed by the British Medical Association. Recordings will be available to overseas branches.

The scheme, as yet in the preliminary stage, has been approved by the B.M.A. Science Committee, and is to be run on lines similar to the film library established about five years ago. Recordings will be designed to keep members—particularly those overseas—up to date with latest scientific matters and developments in methods of treatment.

INDUSTRY'S VIEWPOINT REGARDING DRUG NAMES IN HOSPITALS

Industry's viewpoint regarding drug name usages in hospitals was the subject of a recent talk by William E. Woods, assistant to the Executive Vice-President of the National Pharmaceutical Council.

In discussing the facets of this contemporary problem of the pharmacy profession, Mr. Woods raised four questions currently in the minds of pharmaceutical industry leaders in his speech at the 11th Annual Institute for Hospital Pharmacists held in conjunction with the 44th Annual Convention of the Catholic Hospital Association in St. Louis, Missouri.

"These questions," Mr. Woods said, "are submitted for consideration by hospital pharmacists and hospital administrators in an effort that they might better understand industry's viewpoint."

Mr. Woods, both a pharmacist and an attorney, declared that hospital pharmacists, administrators, physicians and industry representatives should examine these thought-provoking questions in terms of the patient's welfare and interest. He reported that industry officials appreciate counsel and recommendations from the hospital pharmacists.

The questions raised are summarised as follows:

1. Where hospital formulary policies cause delay in obtaining drugs not approved by the formulary, or where generic name drugs are dispensed in place of trade name drugs prescribed or where formularies state that proprietary name drugs are synonymous with official title drugs, can it be said that the hospital pharmacist is really discharging his duties with an optimum of professional and ethical consideration, and further, do these statements give full recognition to the physician's prerogative to select drugs.
- This question arose after a recent study of the policy sections in formularies of 30 hospitals representing over 25,000 beds and located in seventeen States.
2. Does a hospital acting through its Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee have the legal power to authorise a hospital pharmacist to dispense a drug or brand of drug other than the drug or brand prescribed, and if permission is given by the physician may it be given prior in time to the writing of the prescription or chart order.
3. Does the dispensing of a drug or brand of drug other than the one ordered by the physician, even where a formulary exists, operate to place liability on the hospital or any of its personnel when the personal injury liability question is being litigated.
4. How can a board of pharmacy allow hospital pharmacies to dispense a drug or brand of drug other than the one prescribed without the board being accused of using a dual standard for pharmacy law enforcement.

"The gravity of these questions," the N.P.C. executive said, "bespeaks a sense of urgency. They are contemporary problems arising out of changes in our way of life, and must be dealt with in a forthright manner and in the public's interest, so that the quiet dignity and stature of professional pharmacy may continue to inspire pharmacy's exponents."

Formerly a hospital pharmacist, as well as possessing experience in the pharmaceutical industry, Mr. Woods told the seminar that few of the exemplary accomplishments in either hospital pharmacy or the pharmaceutical industry would have come about in the absence of a mutual helpfulness growing out of a dedication to the profession of pharmacy.

Mr. Woods emphasised that he was speaking only as a representative of the National Pharmaceutical Council, which has laboured continually to promote a better understanding of problems that exist in all segments of pharmacy—manufacture, wholesale, retail, hospital and educational. Since its inception in 1953 the Council has subscribed to protecting the integrity of the physician's order.—From National Pharmaceutical Council, New York, June 16, 1959.

The Life and Work of Jacob Bell

The centenary of the death of Jacob Bell was commemorated in the Pharmaceutical Society's House in London on June 12 with a memorial address by the President, extracts from which are reproduced below.

Jacob Bell 1810-1859 Centennial Memorial Supplement

Reprinted from "The Pharmaceutical Journal" (London), June 20, 1959.

Jacob Bell died at Tunbridge Wells on June 12, 1859; 100 years ago today. In the 49 years of his short life he had shown himself to be a leader among men, a man of vision and action who had made his mark as a pharmacist, politician, journalist and patron of the arts. He was a friend and the contemporary of great men; but he lived and worked for the good of all and particularly those who followed his chosen calling, pharmacy. At the time it was written that he died of hard work and that in the full expectation of death and despite a most painful disease which had deprived him of speech he remained working until a few hours before he died. His life's work was directed to the betterment of pharmacy, to raising the standard of pharmaceutical practice and to the promotion of pharmaceutical knowledge. He died in the fourth year of his office as President, having spent a private fortune to form and nurture the Pharmaceutical Society. It was recorded that on the day of his funeral there was scarcely a town in the kingdom in which every pharmacist had not "his shutters closed" in respect to his memory.

Born a Pharmacist

It could be said that Jacob Bell, the eldest surviving son of John Bell, was born a pharmacist. John Bell had been apprenticed to an eminent chemist and druggist, Frederick Smith, who had a business in the Haymarket, and later married one of Frederick Smith's daughters. In 1798 he opened a pharmacy at 338 Oxford street, which was then thought to be "a very poor prospect in such a thinly populated district," there being at that time "not a single chemist's shop north or west of that situation." In later life John Bell could record that on the first day he took little more than ten shillings and gave change for a bad half-guinea, but the fact remained that the pharmacy prospered into one of the "most splendid retail businesses in London."

At 12 years of age Jacob Bell was sent to a school at Darlington which was run by an uncle for the children of wealthy members of the Society of Friends. When he left this school he was apprenticed in his father's pharmacy; Thomas Zachary, one of his father's two partners, being made responsible for his training. In those arduous days the apprentice started work at 8 o'clock in the morning and was actively engaged in the business until 11 o'clock at night, but it is good to read that he was allowed to study in his "spare time." During his apprenticeship Bell attended lectures in chemistry at the Royal Institution and in physics at King's College. A fellow apprentice recorded in later life how Bell converted a bedroom in the house into a laboratory and installed a chemical furnace to repeat the experiments he was shown. Certainly among apprentices Bell was privileged in being allowed time from his duties to attend art classes and for horse-riding which was to become his favourite recreation.

Most Human Document

Without doubt the most human document associated with Jacob Bell is a penny account book entitled the "List of fractures" which he kept during his apprenticeship to record the accidental breakages for which he was responsible. It is illustrated with lively pen and ink sketches showing how the more serious of the breakages occurred, and many of these tragedies will be familiar to both the apprentice and pharmacist of today. For example, a bottle smashed against a mortar; a steel knife snapped scraping a pill mortar; the bottom knocked out of a mortar with the pestle; a drawer pulled out too far and the contents scattered on the floor; a bottle smashed by the cork being driven in too far. Some, however, seem to show malice aforethought—there is a galley-pot crushed in a cork press and "an old fool of a pill pot" thrown into the rubbish bin. Another picture shows a bottle dropped on the counter while Bell says "There, see, it won't break" and a companion replies "Ah, but it has."

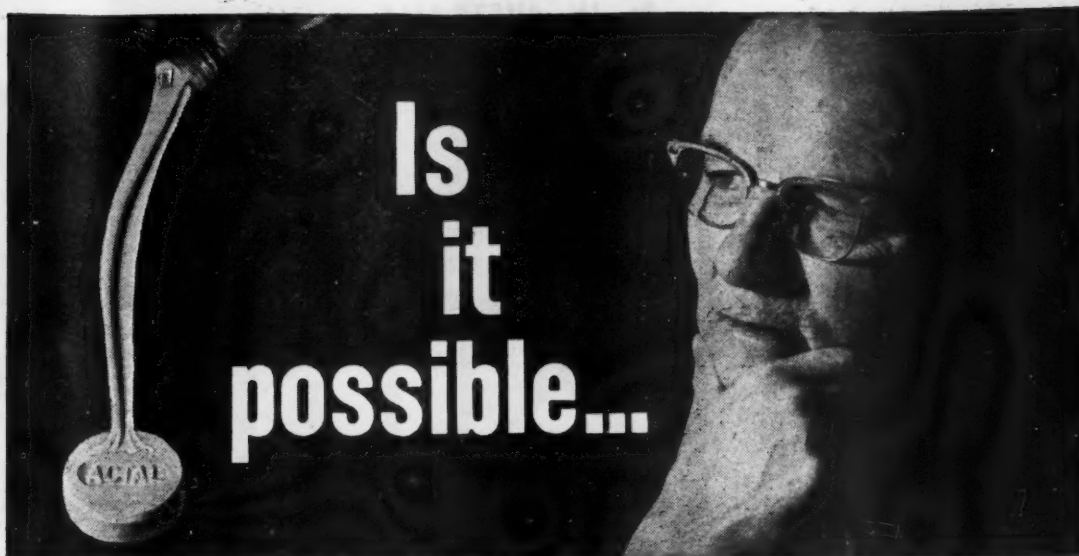
Frequent breakages were the oil lamps that lit the pharmacy. There are entries for "a lamp glass" and "a lamp glass and its young one." However, no explanation is offered for the breakage of "the counting-house window" or "the pane of glass in the counting-house skylight" or even the "small window in the laboratory skylight." This "List of fractures" recalls and illustrates the every-day life in a pharmacy in the early 19th Century more vividly and concisely than would a library of contemporary writings.

With his apprenticeship completed, Bell remained in his father's business and by degrees took an ever increasing part in its management. By 1841, the year when the Society was founded, his father's two partners had left the business and Jacob Bell had taken their place. Later, advancing years compelled the father to retire from active participation and the full management of the business was left to Jacob Bell. The business prospered and provided an ample income, on the strength of which Bell took a private house in Langham Place, which was then one of the most select residential areas in London. It was here that he entertained so lavishly the leading artists, musicians and writers of the day and here that the first of the so-called "pharmaceutical tea parties" was held at which the idea of the Pharmaceutical Society was developed.

Jacob Bell's family and most of his early friends, colleagues and business associates were members of the Society of Friends. He was brought up in the Quaker belief and was educated at a Quaker school. For the greater part of his life he was an active member of the Society of Friends. It was said that he entertained to the last a strong belief in some of the leading principles of Quakerism, but he did not accept the distinctive Quaker characteristics of that time in speech and dress.

Historical Background

The earliest sellers of drugs in this country were the Pepperers and Spicers, and in 1328 the Pepperers adopted the name *grossarii* or grocers, later becoming



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Heavy ethical promotion is already making ACT-AL a familiar name to doctors. So stock ACT-AL—the ultimate in treating hyperacidity.

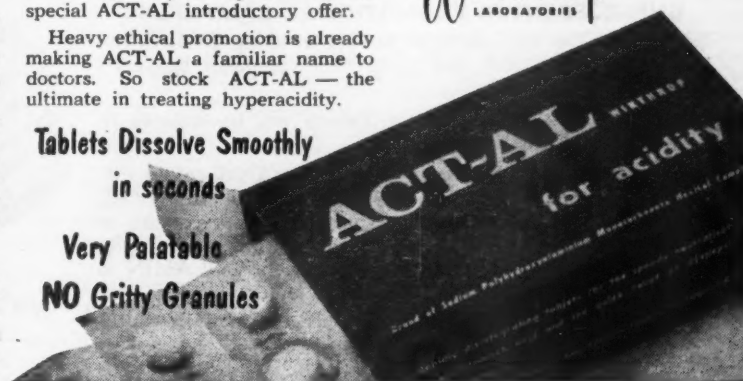
1. Gwilt, J. R., Livingstone, J. L., and Robertson, A.: J. Pharm. Pharmacol. 10:770, Dec., 1958.

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Nyal DOLAMIN Tablets contain N-ACETYL-P-AMINO-PHENOL (the active derivative of phenacetin), the first and only new synthetic pain relief compound for 59 years. DOLAMIN possesses both *pronounced pain relieving* and *temperature reducing* properties, without causing stomach upset or constipation. Thus Nyal provides you with another scoop—the only nationally advertised brand name of this new analgesic offered on the Australian retail market.

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Because of the vast potential market awaiting DOLAMIN, a special promotional and advertising campaign has been organised for your benefit.

- **Advertising**—Nyal Dolamin Tablets will be featured in full-page colour advertisements.
- **Point-of-sale Merchandising Material**—A full-colour display card (designed to hold four packs of NYAL DOLAMIN), which sits economically on your counter or in your window, is also available from your Nyal Representative. To really attract purchases of DOLAMIN in your pharmacy, specially written counter circulars are available to provide full information on the product for your customers.



NYAL DOLAMIN TABLETS

NOW IN TWO SIZES. The popular 36's priced at 36/- per dozen list and 4/6 retail; and now the family economy size profitably priced at 86/- per dozen list and 10/9 retail.

the Company of Grocers which was granted a Charter by Henry VI in 1428. The members of this powerful company who specialised in the sale of drugs adopted the name apothecaries, and in 1617 a Charter was granted to these apothecaries by James I which formed them into a separate company to be known as the "Master, Wardens and Society of the Art and Mystery of the Apothecaries of the City of London." The apothecaries by this Charter obtained a monopoly in the sale of drugs and medicines within the City of London and the suburbs or within seven miles of Charing Cross.

The majority of apothecaries was opposed to the grant of a Charter which would give them a separate existence and wished to remain in the powerful and wealthy Company of Grocers, but the College of Physicians supported the grant because it was thought that by this means the apothecaries would be brought under the control of the College of Physicians much more readily and effectively than if they remained members of the Grocers' Company. The converse became true because within a very short time a bitter and prolonged quarrel developed between the Society of Apothecaries and the physicians who alleged that the apothecaries were practising medicine and thus trespassing in a territory preserved by Charter to physicians.

Originally, it was the practice for the apothecary to accompany the physician when he visited the patient, later returning to administer to the patient the medicine prescribed by the physician. By degrees apothecaries began not only to prescribe for customers who visited their shops, but also to visit patients and diagnose and prescribe for them in the absence of a physician. This practice gained particular momentum during the Great Plague of 1665-1666 when the majority of physicians in London had either died from plague or fled for safety to the country, and "the friends of the sick were obliged to call in the aid of the apothecaries who readily forsook their shops to visit the sufferers at their bedsides."

The quarrel culminated in 1703 when the College of Physicians brought a High Court action against an apothecary called Rose who had, as we would say today, counter-prescribed for "a poor butcher" who needed "medicines proper for his distemper." Rose was convicted of the offence, but appealed to the House of Lords who reversed the decision, the effect of which could hardly have been foreseen as protected by it, apothecaries engaged to an ever-increasing extent in medical practice and neglected their original function of selling and supplying medicines. This, in turn, increased the trade, number and power of chemists and druggists. Originally "druggists" formed a specialised section of the Grocers' Company who specialised in the sale of crude drugs primarily to apothecaries, and they might be regarded as the forerunners of wholesale dealers as we know them today. The "chemists" were never members of an incorporated body, but remained a disorganised class engaged mainly in the preparation of inorganic medicinal substances.

In spite of the monopoly in the sale of medicines granted to apothecaries by their Charter of Incorporation, the chemists and druggists had continued to multiply and to such an extent that they and not the apothecaries dominated the trade at the beginning of the 19th century. The apothecaries made several vain attempts to protect their lost interests by trying unsuccessfully to persuade Parliament to pass legislation to prohibit druggists from practising pharmacy and to make it unlawful for physicians and surgeons to prepare and sell medicines.

A major attempt was made in 1815 when a Bill was introduced to control the practice of medicine, and in its original form this Bill would have had the effect of placing the practice of pharmacy under the control of the medical profession. An emergency committee of leading chemists and druggists was formed which

successfully contested the clause in this legislation which referred to chemists and druggists and in its place secured the insertion of a clause reserving to them the right of compounding and dispensing drugs and medicines and selling them by wholesale and retail. The ultimate effect of this Bill, which became the Apothecaries Act, 1815, was that apothecaries were allowed to register as medical practitioners.

The medical profession did not regard this legislation as satisfactory; indeed, it was always criticised as being inadequate. Apothecaries by becoming medical practitioners left a gap in the supply of medicines which in the opinion of the medical profession was not adequately filled by the chemists and druggists, and so the threat of further legislation to control pharmacy was ever present.

This threat became a fact in 1839 when a Parliamentary Inquiry was instituted with the object of revising the laws relating to the medical profession and the supply of medicines. Following the report of this inquiry a Bill was introduced to provide for the registration of all pharmaceutical practitioners again under the control of the medical profession, but in the face of pharmaceutical opposition the Bill was withdrawn. But in 1841 yet another Bill was introduced with substantially the same objects, and this time the threat to pharmacy was even greater. A meeting was called in the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand by the leading chemists and druggists in the country to determine what action should be taken to contest the threat of the new Bill. At this meeting a committee was appointed to hold a "watching brief" on the progress of the proposed legislation; Jacob Bell was a member of this committee.

Legislation Successfully Opposed

Again this proposed legislation was successfully opposed and withdrawn. At the numerous meetings of the watching committee which had been formed, the desirability of establishing a permanent association or society of chemists and druggists was frequently suggested, but no progress was made because of minor disagreement between the members of the committee. As Jacob Bell wrote at the time "unity among chemists and druggists was only achieved in the face of direct opposition, this unity of purpose being soon forgotten when the threat to their independence disappeared;" it was impossible to obtain unity of purpose for their general welfare.

The main criticisms directed against chemists and druggists were that they were a disorganised class with no standard of education or training as opposed to the regular period of seven years' training by apprenticeship which all apothecaries received. Perhaps more than anyone else, Jacob Bell recognised that measures would have to be adopted by chemists and druggists for the establishment of a system of self government and the introduction of a regular system of education which would place their practice on a more scientific footing. To this effect Jacob Bell called in March, 1841, some leading chemists and druggists to a "pharmaceutical tea-party" at his house to discuss the establishment of a permanent association or society which would act both as a system of government and as a spokesman for chemists and druggists. It is not surprising that the main topic of discussion was the relationship between the proposed society and the medical profession, but it is interesting to note that there was a suggestion that the society might in some degree be connected with the newly formed University of London, which had received a Charter of Incorporation in 1837.

On April 15, 1841, a public meeting was called again at the Crown and Anchor Tavern to discuss the establishment of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain as a voluntary body with the following objects: "To benefit the public, and elevate the profession of pharmacy, by furnishing the means of proper instruction;

to protect the collective and individual interests and privileges of all its members, in the event of any hostile attack in Parliament or otherwise; to establish a club for the relief of decayed or distressed members." This meeting adopted the resolution "That for the purpose of protecting the permanent interests and increasing the respectability of chemists and druggists an association be now formed until the title the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." Nearly 100 signatures were obtained to a declaration which stated that the undersigned constituted themselves members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and a committee was appointed to frame regulations for the government of the Society "to be laid before the next meeting of the members for confirmation and adoption." Five thousand copies of the report of this meeting were printed and circulated throughout the country.

A "Pharmaceutical Meeting"

The preparation of these regulations occupied nearly two months, during which time it was suggested that chemists and druggists were again becoming apathetic. To maintain their interest and to preserve and promote good feeling a "pharmaceutical meeting" was called by Jacob Bell to which medical practitioners as well as pharmacists were invited, and at this meeting a paper explaining the proposed constitution of the Pharmaceutical Society was read.

On June 1, 1841, a public meeting accepted the regulations which had been prepared by the appointed committee for the government of the proposed Pharmaceutical Society. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was now a fact, and chemists and druggists had at last a system of self government and a central organisation to protect their interests and act as their spokesman.

A few weeks later Jacob Bell published a pamphlet entitled "Observations addressed to the chemists and druggists of Great Britain on The Pharmaceutical Society." This was intended as a general answer to inquiries received by the author which arose from the extensive country-wide correspondence which he had opened on the subject. Two thousand copies of this pamphlet were sent to various parts of the country during the interval between the appointment of the first Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and the publication of their first official address. It would be difficult to over emphasise the contribution made by Jacob Bell not only in convening the first meeting of pharmacists but in maintaining the interest aroused: he was both the inspiration and the architect of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. His vision and foresight created order out of chaos and unity out of dissension.

The remarkable fact that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was granted a Royal Charter of Incorporation within only two years of its foundation is evidence of the importance of the rôle which it filled. Although the Charter gave no legal power to the Society it greatly increased its influence and prestige by showing that its objects and the means by which they were proposed to be attained were approved and sanctioned by the Government. As soon as the Charter was obtained immediate steps were taken towards completing and issuing the engraved certificate of membership, the design for which had been made by the same H. P. Briggs who had taught oil-painting to Jacob Bell in his youth. From this early history of the strife and controversy which preceded the foundation of The Pharmaceutical Society, Jacob Bell drew the following moral which seems as true today as on the day when he wrote it:

"Political controversies and mercenary disputes are injurious to the interest and character of all parties—that the most effectual method which any class of men can adopt for securing their political rights, and advancing their professional standing, consists not in

disputation and warm argument, but in a steady and persevering attention to intellectual improvement, and the establishment of such regulations as are calculated to ensure collective privileges by increasing the amount of individual merit."

A Pioneer in Technical Journalism

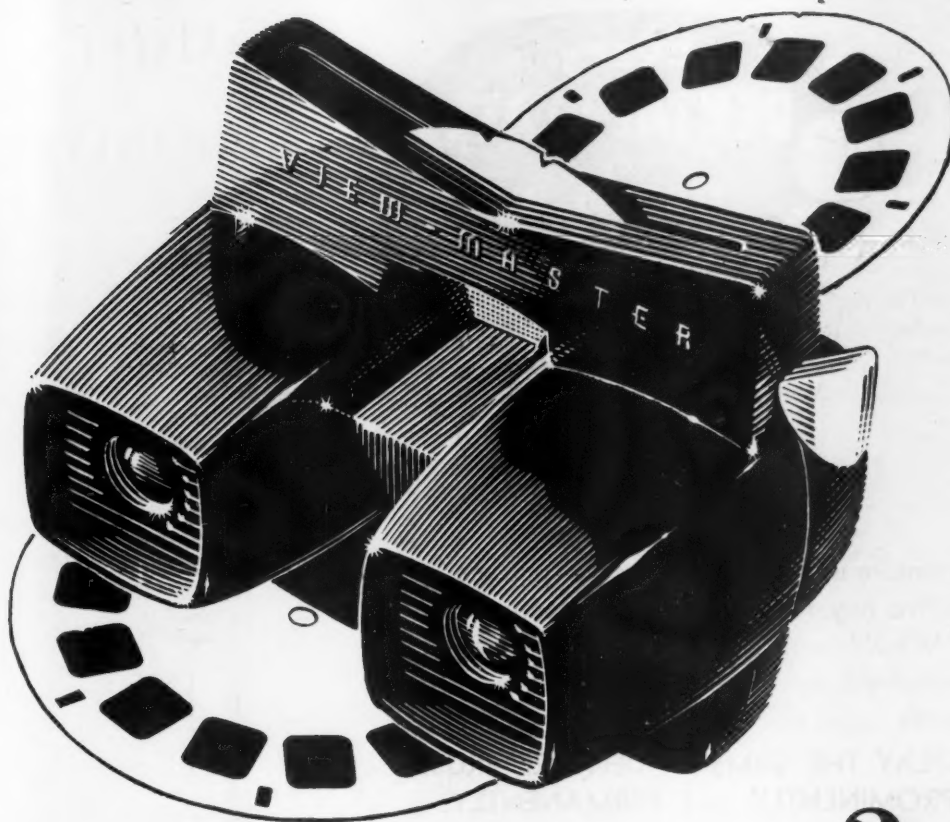
Jacob Bell was a pioneer in technical journalism. In the early days of the Society he organised at his house in Langham Place a series of monthly meetings of members, to which medical and other scientific men were invited to read and discuss papers on pharmaceutical subjects. These meetings were instituted on his own responsibility and at his own expense with the object of bringing members of the newly formed Pharmaceutical Society together and promoting pharmaceutical research. The experiment was such a success that the numbers wishing to attend the meetings could not be accommodated and there was no journal devoted to pharmacy in which the proceedings could be published and read by members unable to attend. Again at his own expense Jacob Bell started, as proprietor and editor, a monthly publication for free circulation under the title "The Transactions of The Pharmaceutical Meetings," the first number of which appeared in July, 1841. The second number appeared in August, 1841, and the third, which ran to 50 pages, in September. In December, Jacob Bell recorded in his editorial comment that the circulation had risen to 2000 copies and that he had decided to insert advertisements "on subjects compatible to the character of the work." As from January, 1842, the title was changed to "The Pharmaceutical Journal."

Very few technical periodicals had made their appearance when "The Journal" was launched, and it may not be generally appreciated that it is among the oldest-established organs of the periodical Press. One of the very few technical papers which were already in publication before "The Journal" made its first appearance was "The Lancet," the first number of which had been issued in 1823. "The Lancet" of November 13, 1841, welcomed "The Journal" and answered medical criticism that articles on medical subjects were appearing in it by saying "it afforded us very sincere pleasure to see such a work issued from the Press, and we firmly believe that it will be productive of considerable public benefit." The desirability of the Council of the Society publishing a pharmaceutical journal was discussed at some of their earliest meetings, but as agreement could not be reached it was decided to recognise the one already started by Jacob Bell, and as a result of this decision the transactions of the Society were printed in it, but kept distinct from other portions of "The Journal."

At the Council meeting on June 1, 1859, only 12 days before he died, Jacob Bell stated that it was his intention to present the copyright of "The Journal" to the Society, at the same time explaining his wishes as to its future management. A few days prior to that he had written for the last number of the 18th volume the following statement:

"The Editor having been for a considerable time suffering from a pulmonary disease attended with debility and loss of voice, feels that it will be necessary for him at no distant period to relinquish the responsibility of the management of 'The Journal.' Should his anticipation in this respect be realised, it is his intention to place the Journal more directly under the control of the Council, and arrangements have been made with this object."

These were the final words contributed to "The Journal" by its founder and first editor who had occupied the editorial chair for 18 years. The deed transferring the copyright of his journal to the Society was signed by Jacob Bell on his death bed, a few hours before he died.



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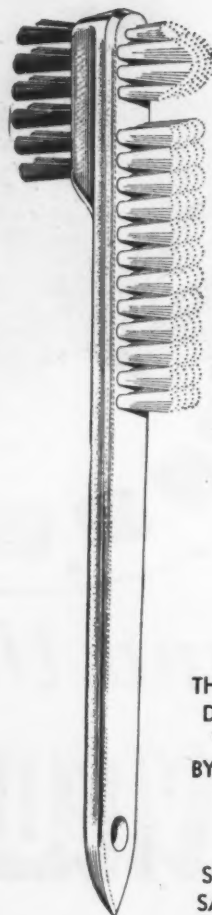
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PROMINENTLY and PERMANENTLY.**

Place it where the purchaser has only to say 'I'll have one of those, please,' to obviate embarrassing requests or explanations.



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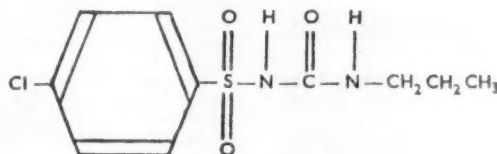
By
Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIAN COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY

ORAL HYPOGLYCAEMIC DRUGS

CHLORPROPAMIDE

Chlorpropamide, a recently introduced oral hypoglycaemic drug, is classified chemically as an arylsulphonyl-urea. Its structural formula is:



Chlorpropamide, i.e., 1-(p-chlorbenzenesulphonyl)-3-propylurea.

Chlorpropamide is stated to have no antibacterial activity, and is used in the treatment of selected diabetic patients. It is not an oral insulin, and should not be used in the juvenile type of diabetes. Chlorpropamide is of no value in diabetes complicated by acidosis, coma, infection, severe trauma or surgical procedures. Patients undergoing treatment with chlorpropamide must be carefully supervised, and the necessity for maintaining standard dietary regulations remains.

Excretion.—Chlorpropamide is slowly excreted, and the total daily dose (250 mg. to 500 mg.) is generally taken as a single dose each morning. The drug exerts a hypoglycaemic effect within one hour, which becomes maximal within three to six hours.

Proprietary Preparation.—DIABINESE (Pfizer)—250 mg. tablets.

TOLBUTAMIDE

Tolbutamide was first reviewed about two years ago (refer this page, "A.J.P.," January 30, 1957). Chemically the drug is N-(4-methyl-benzene-sulphonyl)-N'-butylurea.

Uses.—Tolbutamide is most likely to benefit the patient in whom the diabetes is relatively mild and stable, is not adequately controlled by dietary restrictions alone, and developed some time after the age of 30 years.

Proprietary Preparations.—ARTOSIN (C. F. Boehringer & Soehne); RASTINON (Hoechst)—tablets of 500 mg.

CARBUTAMIDE

An earlier development (refer also this page, "A.J.P.," January 30, 1957), is not commercially available in Australia. On the Continent it is known as B.Z.-55, Nadisan and Invenol, etc.

Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

At the general meeting held at the College of Pharmacy on July 2, members were welcomed by the President, Miss A. Anderson.

A report of the meetings of The Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists held in Adelaide during Conference, was given by Miss K. Keogh, the Victorian Federal Council member, and Miss MacGillivray told the members of the delightful social programme and the women's dinner, at which we were the guests of the Adelaide women pharmacists.

Miss R. MacGillivray was congratulated by all the members when the President told of her election as the first women voting delegate to Conference.

After discussion of plans for the fashion parade to be held on August 5 for the Flying Doctor Appeal, Miss Nancy Cornu, one of the members who has recently returned from a three years' stay abroad, showed some very lovely colour slides of her travels in South Africa, Scandinavia and Rome; beautiful scenes of the English countryside and gardens in the spring, as well as many of the historic places and pageants of London.

A vote of thanks to Miss Cornu was proposed by Miss Nancy Ganderton, after which supper was served in the museum.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF N.S.W.

The meeting of the above Association was held on June 10 at the Nurses' Memorial Club, in College Street, Sydney.

The meeting was opened at 8.6 p.m. by the President, Mrs. Curry, with apologies from the majority of the committee, who were all down with flu! The Social Secretary, Mrs. Fairfax, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were accepted.

Mrs. Curry then introduced and welcomed Miss Garcia, of W.A., our new Federal President, who was visiting Sydney, prior to returning home after the Conference.

The Treasurer's report was then read and members were reminded of the annual dinner to be held at Aaron's Hotel on July 8 and all were urged to attend. Then Mrs. Fairfax announced a limited theatre party to "Meet Joyce Grenfell," at the Phillip Street Theatre, on August 17.

In the absence of Miss Latham, one of our delegates to the Conference, her report of the business of the Conference was read by Mrs. Curry and was followed by a report of the social activities at the Conference, delivered by Mrs. Campbell.

There being no further business, Mrs. Curry introduced Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Duncan, from Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., who spoke about "The Changing Face of Pharmacy," a talk which was well illustrated with some very interesting coloured slides of pharmacies and supermarkets in America, as well as a number of establishments in and around Sydney.

At the conclusion of this talk, a vote of thanks was proposed by Miss Wunsch, who conveyed to Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Duncan our appreciation of their very interesting talk, with its wide variety of "food for thought," and in this she was supported by Mrs. Campbell.

Supper was then served, and the meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACEUTICALS' ASSOCIATION

Our first meeting to be held for a few months was at Mrs. Adland's flat on July 1, and it was most gratifying

to see such a good crowd present. It was also very nice to welcome Mrs. Joanne Bullock back, even though it is only for a short holiday.

Miss Garcia gave us a vivid account of her recent trip to Adelaide for the Conference, and we shared some of her experiences by glancing through her photo album at some snapshots taken there.

Apart from the very well organised Conference activities, we gathered that socially the week proved to be very successful.

Miss Garcia is the new Federal President and Miss Jean Palmer will be the Federal Secretary.

As the Conference is to be held here in W.A. in 1961, there is a lot of work in store for us, especially for both these people.

The meeting concluded, after an informal discussion, with a delightful supper.

Our next meeting will be the annual dinner, to be held in September, and we hope to see an even larger crowd than usual present.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF QUEENSLAND

The June meeting, held in Drysdale's Building as usual, was a report from the Federal Treasurer, Miss Elliott, on the recent Australian Federation of W.P.A. meeting at Adelaide. The results were discussed and great interest shown in the delightful programmes, menu and invitation prepared by our sister Association in South Australia.

Disappointment was expressed that no Federal agreement was reached over the Presidential badge and chain of office. We are hoping more thought may be given this item before the next Federal meeting in Perth, perhaps in two years.

Greetings from Queensland to our sister states. The July meeting, held on the 16th, proved a great success. We had the assistance of Kodak in judging our colour slides competition. We received expert advice on correction of faults in slides owned by members which were shown.

May we remind all members of the Pharmacy Centenary Week, to be held in Queensland from Saturday, September 12 until September 19. Then we are hoping to assist the Society in the celebrations, when we shall be granted the use of the "Courier-Mail" window for one week to depict Pharmacy 1849-1959. The Society will also be arranging a dinner for September 12, to be held at the Queensland Golf Club and we hope to see many country women pharmacists at this function.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICALS OF TASMANIA

At the annual meeting held at the home of Miss Margaret Purdon on May 27, the following office-bearers were elected—

President—Mrs. E. Ross.

Secretary—Miss E. M. Hirst.

Treasurer—Mrs. Heath.

Misses Maureen Killalea and Helen Morgan, as newly qualified pharmacists, were offered a year's subscription to our Association.

The Association held a most successful "At Home" at the Victoria League House on the afternoon of July 4, to which the wives of the men pharmacists were invited. About forty ladies attended, including Mrs. Athol Townley, Mrs. Fleming, wife of the Guild President, as well as Mrs. Reynolds, of the Huon, and Mrs. Hill, from New Norfolk.

We congratulate Miss Hurst on the organising of our first social effort.

BISLUMINA TABLETS D.H.A.

New
Antipeptic,
Antacid



Safe,
Protective,
Economical

*A new D.H.A. Product for:
all cases of gastric and duodenal ulcer,
and X-ray negative dyspepsias.*

BISLUMINA TABLETS have been specially developed to embody the following properties:

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| 1. Antacid efficiency
No alkalosis
No acid rebound | 5. Protection and healing of inflamed
mucosa |
| 2. Prolonged pH 2-4 maintenance | 6. Symptomatic relief |
| 3. Complete pepsin inactivation | 7. Promotion of normal peristalsis |
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Each Bislumina Tablet contains:

Bismuth aluminate	795 mg.
Magnesium Oxide	100 mg.

Indications

Bislumina is indicated in all cases of gastric and duodenal ulcer and x-ray negative dyspepsias. In those cases of gastric ulcer associated with hypochlorhydria the degree of alkalinity is never sufficient to inactivate pepsin; on the other hand, the administration of strong antacids may not be wise.

Bislumina can, however, be given in a full dosage with the knowledge that there will be no untoward disturbance of gastric physiology.

Dosage

Peptic Ulcer: 2 tablets to be sucked half an hour before meals three times daily with an additional dose before retiring in severe cases. This dosage schedule should be continued until symptoms have been absent for seven days. Dosage should then be halved for a further seven days, after which therapy may be terminated in most cases.

X-ray Negative Dyspepsia: 1-2 tablets to be sucked, three times daily before meals for 7-10 days.

Pamphlet will be supplied on request to D.H.A. Representative

BISLUMINA TABLETS are available in boxes of 24 and 100
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One and one half times
the potency of codeine



Specific
cough control
plus palatability

TOCLASE*

non-narcotic, non-opiate, highly-palatable antitussive

Toclase Syrup controls hyperactive, irritating, useless cough.
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New Books

THE APOTHECARY CHEMIST: CARL WILHELM SCHEELÉ

A pictorial biography by George Urdang. pp. 66, with numerous illustrations. Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A. American Institute of the History of Pharmacy.

The first edition of this monograph appeared in 1942 on the occasion of the bicentenary of Scheele's birth. This second edition was published in 1958.

The appearance of this book is an indication of the increased and serious attention that is being given to the history of pharmacy. Its author has been closely associated with promoting research in this subject. Until forced by the German political upheaval to leave Europe he had been the Director of the *Gesellschaft fuer Geschichte der Pharmazie*. He became Professor of History of Pharmacy in the University of Wisconsin and was later Director of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy. There are well-established departments of History or Pharmacy in Germany, France, and United States, while the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has a very active committee on Historical Pharmacy, whose work will be incorporated in the recently formed Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences. History of Pharmacy is included in the curriculum of at least two Schools of Pharmacy in Australia.

If pharmacy were asked to nominate its most famous and most representative worker, a very good case could be made for the choice of Scheele. From the age of fourteen to his untimely death at the early age of 42, he worked continuously in relatively small Swedish pharmacies, yet he has to his credit the longest list of scientific achievements of any worker.

He was born in 1742. He died in 1786. He was employed in pharmaceutical establishments as apprentice, assistant, manager and finally proprietor in Gothenburg, Malmö, Stockholm, Uppsala, and lastly in the small town of Köping, where he was a deeply respected member of the small community.

His industry was amazing and he was a genius in the design and carrying out of experiment.

In his *History of Chemistry* Campbell-Brown says, "His discoveries were the result of carefully planned series of experiments and he left nothing in doubt where experiment could decide it. He is a model to all who are engaged in chemical research." While in Wootton's *Chronicles of Pharmacy* it is claimed that "Scheele is the most famous of pharmacists and has few equals in the history of science."

Though much has been written about the work of such a famous chemist, there is nevertheless not a great deal of documented writing available in English about his life and his laboratory notes.

There is *Carl Wilhelm Scheele. Correspondence and Laboratory Notes*, by A. E. Nordenskiöld (1892).

The Collected Papers of Carl Wilhelm Scheele, by Leonard Dobbin (1931) and more recently

Carl Wilhelm Scheele. Manuscripts. 1756-1777, by Professor C. W. Oseen (1942).

Sir Edward Thorpe commenced a lecture (1893) with the words, "In the personal history of learning there are few more striking or, in a sense, more romantic figures than the chemist Scheele . . . no man ever served

chemistry more loyally or with a purer, nobler, more disinterested devotion than Scheele," and he concluded with "when every legitimate deduction has been made Scheele's work, with all its limitations and shortcomings, stamps him as the greatest chemical discoverer of his age."

In this lecture Thorpe enumerated some of Scheele's many discoveries and these included:—

The discovery of oxygen, chlorine, ammonia, hydrogen chloride, hydrofluoric acid.

Arsenic, tungstic and molybdic acids.

A lengthy list of organic acids which included oxalic, pyrogallic, gallic, citric, tartaric, malic and uric.

It is significant that many of these discoveries arose in connection with experiments suggested by typically pharmaceutical materials, as for example, his isolation of glycerin in the preparation of lead plaster and his contributions to the chemistry of milk-sugar, borax, Prussian blue, and hydrocyanic acid (one concentration of which is still known as "Scheele's Acid").

His most notable contribution to chemistry was in 1777, when he published *A Chemical Treatise on Air and Fire*.

At the *Ecole de Pharmacie*, Paris, they emphasise the historical side of pharmacy partly by monuments they have erected, notably to Vauquelin, Parmentier, Caventou and Pelletier, and in part by means of a series of medallions around the facade of the building. These medallions honour famous contributors to pharmaceutical science. Among these Scheele finds a prominent place near Guillaume Francois Rouelle and Etienne Francois Geoffrey, notable apothecaries and teachers as well as very colourful personalities in the science of their day.

Some years ago, through the kindness of friends in Indian Universities, the writer of this review received a copy of the book, *Makers of Modern Chemistry*, by Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray, College of Science, India. This gave a most sympathetic account of Scheele and his work and referred to him as "the third of the princely triumvirate who independently discovered oxygen—Priestley, Lavoisier, Scheele."

This all serves to show that pharmacists and chemists and more particularly pharmaceutical chemists owe much to Scheele, and may point with pride to his achievements and the standards he set.

It provides Dr. George Urdang with a good subject and he has risen to his opportunity. He has given us a most readable and very fully and carefully selected illustrated biographical sketch of this most notable pharmaceutical chemist. Moreover, he has, and reasonably, emphasised Scheele's daily pre-occupation with pharmaceutical tasks and pharmaceutical materials and the use he made of these to advance chemical knowledge.

In his preface Urdang states—"The pictures are accompanied by a biographical sketch, attempting not only to display, but to explain the miracle of this man and his work." And he also explains that the book is dedicated to:—

The Memory of a Great Man.
The Respect for Honesty in Work.
The Love of Science.

During much of his life Scheele was handicapped by lack of financial resources. For this reason his apparatus had to be of the simplest and he had little opportunity for publication. Hence reputation came slowly, and it was only toward the end of his life that his contemporaries came to appreciate the magnitude of his contributions to science.

However, toward the close of the Köping period he was working enthusiastically and happily, if one may judge from his letter to his friend Gahn, the mineralogist—"Oh, how happy I am. No care for eating or drink-

ing or dwelling, no care for my pharmaceutical business, for this is mere play to me. But to watch new phenomena, this is all my care and how glad is the enquirer when discovery rewards his diligence, then his heart rejoices."

The Apothecary Chemist should be in every library and should be read by every student, for it is most stimulating and satisfying. It should be widely known and appreciated in pharmaceutical circles.—A.T.S.S.

* * *

HANDBOOK OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL. LONDON

Edited by T. D. Whittet, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C. D.B.A., and incorporating the *Handbook of Clinical Pathology*, edited by Professor M. Maizels, M.D., F.R.C.P.; E. J. Stokes, M.B., F.R.C.P. and F. V. Flynn, M.D.

Published by authority of The Medical Committee of University College Hospital, London, 1958. P.p. v x 130.

This book sets a new pattern for hospital publications as it supersedes the *Pharmacopoeia of University College Hospital (U.C.H.)*, last published in 1949, and also incorporates for the first time *Clinical Pathology Notes*, previously issued as a separate booklet. Its publication thus brings to an end a long line of U.C.H. *Pharmacopoeias*, the first edition of which was published in 1825.

Published by the authority of the Medical Committee of the Hospital and compiled by hospital personnel associated with various aspects of medical practice, the aim of this book is to provide instruction and guidance to the hospital medical staff on many matters pertaining to U.C.H. practice.

In entrusting the editorship of the *Handbook of U.C.H.* to a pharmacist, Dr. Whittet, a great tribute has been paid by the hospital authorities, not only to the editor himself, who is Chief Pharmacist to the hospital and Lecturer in Pharmacy to the Medical School, but to the profession of pharmacy as a whole.

U.C.H. *Pharmacopoeias* have in the past been mainly formularies. No formulas appear in this *Handbook*, the reason for their omission being, as stated in the Preface, to avoid duplication as much as possible of formulas already published in the *British National Formulary*, and also to enable medical students at the hospital to become familiar with those formulas used in general practice.

It is noteworthy that many formulas which now appear in the *British National Formulary* were originally included in U.C.H. *Pharmacopoeias*.

Special formulas now in use in U.C.H. practice are published as separate pamphlets as *Supplements*. *Therapeutic Notes* on groups of drugs in current use are also published by the hospital authorities from time to time.

The *Handbook of University College Hospital* includes the following sections, entitled:

Rules for Prescribing; Weights and Measures; Concentration of Electrolytes in Intravenous Fluids; Notes on Anaesthesia; Ear, Nose and Throat Notes; Ophthalmic Notes; Dermatological Notes; Psychiatric Notes; Diabetic Ketosis; Pediatric Section; Care of Geriatric Patients; Radiological Section; Notes on Radio-active Materials; Notes on Dental Conditions; Forensic Pharmacy; and Medico-Legal Notes.

These titles indicate the diversity of the contents of this *Handbook*. Each section provides guidance to the hospital staff and explains the rationale of the procedures and treatment to be carried out.

In *Rules for Prescribing*, prescribers are requested to use the metric system for both quantities and doses, to prescribe, whenever possible, drugs and preparations of the B.P., B.P.C., *British National Formulary (B.N.F.)* or U.C.H. *Formulae Supplements*; and to order drugs under their official or approved (non-proprietary) names.

The *Weights and Measures* section includes such useful Tables as *Approximate Equivalents of Doses in the Metric and Imperial (Apothecaries') Systems*; *Inter-conversion of Weights between Kilograms and Pounds*; *Accurate Equivalents*; and *Domestic Measures* as used in the administration of medicines.

In the following section helpful data is given concerning the modern method of expressing the concentration of electrolytes in body fluids in terms of milli-equivalents per litre (m. Eq. per l.) or milli-moles per litre (mM. per l.) and the calculations involved in their conversion into mg. per 100 ml. for dispensing purposes. Tables showing normal concentration of body electrolytes and the composition of parenteral solutions in common use, in terms of mEq. per l., are given.

The *Pediatric Section* deals particularly with infant feeding and doses of drugs for children.

In the *Radiological Section* information is given concerning the preparation of patients for X-ray examinations and their reactions to radiological contrast medias.

Notes on Radioactive Materials gives explicit directions for the handling of radium and procedures to be followed in case of any loss of radium. With regard to the use of radioactive isotopes in hospitals the following extracts from the *Handbook* are informative: "Present regulations (in Great Britain) require that each project involving the administration of radio isotopes to man must have prior sanction of the Medical Research Council and must be carried out in collaboration with a radio-therapist and a physicist.

"In all cases proposed protective measures should be discussed with the Principal Physicist and the disposal of active waste with the Director of the Department of Clinical Research," both of the hospital.

"The Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection state that 'The Head of the . . . Department (where radio isotope work is carried out) shall be responsible for the observance of any regulations, recommendations or codes of practice on radiological protection . . . and for the instruction of all personnel regarding radiation hazards and methods of control. A technically-competent radiation safety officer should be appointed, to be specifically responsible for radiation protection measures in the department.'"

"The Principal Physicist is responsible for radiation measurements on all radiation workers, and he reports at least once a year to the Radiological Standing Subcommittee of the Hospital."

Instructions then follow concerning precautions to be taken when handling either tracer or therapeutic quantities of radioactive isotopes.

Regulations governing the custody, supply and dispensing of Dangerous Drugs and other drugs in British hospitals constitute the subject matter of the *Forensic Pharmacy* section.

Medico-Legal Notes would concern mainly the medical practitioners of the hospital, as this section deals with such matters as the issue of death certificates, notification of infectious diseases, etc.

The *Handbook of Clinical Pathology* should be of inestimable value to the pathological laboratory staff. The notes given cover a wide range of biochemical, bacteriological and haematological tests, procedures and interpretations of tests, and where necessary the preparation of the patient prior to the investigation;

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According to instructions in leaflet, pour off excess saline (if necessary) . . . add penicillin powder . . . shake, and label.

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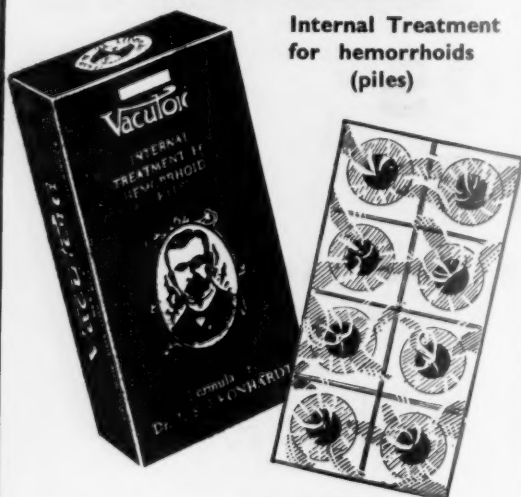
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Knowing the incidence of piles in the community, have you stopped to consider how many of your customers are hemorrhoid sufferers? Every one of them is a potential purchaser of **Vaculoid**. For many years **Vaculoid** has been constantly advertised in the Australian press so that it is the first product most people think of when piles develop. Display **Vaculoid** freely and get your share of this year-round business.

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Nothing holds false teeth more firmly than **FASTEETH**. No slipping, dropping or embarrassment for your customers. Keeps the breath sweetly fresh and is very easy to use in this new pack with the finger-tight lid.

New national advertising in all States this year is planned to create still more customers for what is already Australia's best selling dental cohesive. The special job of **FASTEETH** is to keep dentures snug and firm. People everywhere have false teeth and this is your market . . . steady, consistent, profitable year-in and year-out — when you can offer them **FASTEETH**. Make a note today to get in a good stock of **FASTEETH**.

Ask your wholesaler **NOW** for these products

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685 HEIDELBERG RD., ALPHINGTON, VIC.

methods of collection of specimens of blood and other body fluids; test meals and other topics related to pathological investigations.

The complete book is of small size (11 cm. x 17 cm.), compact and bound in dark blue cloth. Its contents are neatly printed. A Table of Contents is given at the beginning of the book and twelve unprinted pages for notes at the end.

The subject matter is presented clearly and concisely forming an excellent reference book for hospital personnel generally.

While of special interest, firstly, to the pharmacy staff of U.C.H. and, secondly, to hospital pharmacists generally, this book contains much of interest to pharmacists engaged in other spheres of pharmacy.¹

It also reflects growing co-operation between medical practitioners and pharmacists, which augurs well for the future.—E.M.W.

* * * *

HOW TO STUDY—PRACTICAL ADVICE TO STUDENTS

By Colin E. Woodley, B.E.

(Sydney: Angus and Robertson. Price 9/6)

Over the years when advising students about their approach to systematic study and their methods of study or when encouraging the occasional over-apprehensive student we have been happy to refer them to *The Student's Guide*, by John Adams, a former Professor of Education in the University of London. Adams was a very experienced teacher and examiner of wide human sympathy and with a flair for clear sympathetic exposition of student problems. As his book would probably suggest, he was a most approachable professor devoted to and beloved by his students.

His book commences with a chapter, *Taking Oneself in Hand*, in which he expounds the proverb, "Know Thyself." Other chapters included: *Plan of Campaign*, *Mode of Study*, *Reading: Text Books and Books of Reference*, *Listening and Note Making*, *Examinations*.

The Student's Guide was a model of how ideas and information should be presented.

The Australian publishers, Angus and Robertson, recently brought out a small book, *How to Study—Practical Advice to Students*, by Colin E. Woodley. Though less ambitious than the larger *Student's Guide*, it can be warmly commended as an eminently sane and practical guide for the thoughtful, anxious student. It allows for his individuality and provides alternative routes to the desired end.

The author states: "My student days have only recently concluded and observations are fresh in my mind to pass directly on to others. I have seen many fall by the wayside simply because they did not recognise that planning was a basic step for study or because they had learned no examination technique."

In his first chapter he outlines some of the characteristics of the good student who, he says, should be *Willing, Tenacious, Competent, Ambitious, Inquiring, Co-operative, Balanced* (and we have heard occasionally of such students!). Subsequent chapters deal with: *Basic Planning*, *Supplementary Books*, *Study Reading*, *Intelligent Listening*, *Making Notes*, *Examinations*.

It is to be hoped that *How to Study* has a wide number of alert and critical readers apt to respond to good advice. Possibly the crux of the matter lies in Adams' first suggestion: "Taking Oneself in Hand" and Woodley's final crisp injunction, "Now Go to It."—A.T.S.S.

Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

GRADUATION CEREMONY

Sir,—It was very pleasant indeed to attend the graduation ceremony of the Vic. College of Pharmacy at Melbourne University on 15th June, when my apprentice, Mr. Boyd Fox, received his Final Certificate, and the pleasure was enhanced when I saw Miss B. Cowling, apprentice of Mr. Rae Anderson, also obtain the same well-earned document.

Later, at supper, we found that Miss Cowling and I had both served the first half of our apprenticeship in the dispensary of the Bendigo Public Hospital, although separated by the slight interval of 50 years. Our respective masters, Miss K. M. Burton and Mr. R. Anderson, had each wisely arranged the indentures so that we had first a solid grounding in dispensing and hospital routine and were then transferred to an open pharmacy to learn the art and mystery of retail pharmacy.

During all those years our destiny has been supervised by only three Registrars, Mr. Shillinglaw, Mr. Butchers and Mr. Kent.

It seems quite possible that Miss Cowling and Mr. Fox will be able to attend the graduation ceremony of our college 50 years hence, on 15th June, 2009 A.D. (atom bombs permitting) when they and other equally mature pharmacists will be able to look back on a personal contact with pharmacy covering 100 years or so. However, circumstances quite beyond my control will prevent my attendance in person at that future function. Yours, etc.,

H. A. P. EMONSON, Ph.C.

Caulfield (Vic.),
July 12, 1959.

* * * *

PROTECTING CHILDREN AGAINST POISON

Sir,—As it seems to be impossible to prevent children getting hold of and swallowing potent tablets, etc., some way of enabling a doctor to identify them should be found, so that he can decide on the treatment required.

As a step in this direction, I suggest that every preparation containing a specified drug be given a code letter, to be added to the label bearing the registered number of the manufacturer, and in turn by the chemist on his prescription label.

Drugs could be classified as in the official list of specified and special specified drugs, and one code letter could cover a group. For example, using letters of the Greek alphabet or English letters. Antibiotics could be α , barbiturates β , cortisone γ , hormones Δ , and so on.

While not giving an exact identification, the system could be a great help to doctors, and might mean the saving of the lives of some of the children.

Another method of protecting children concerns the opening of the container. How do they know that to unscrew the bottle cap they must turn it to the left?

Is it instinctive, trial and error, or observation? If the first, then a reverse thread on the bottle would be the answer, as the time a child would take to find out that the cap must be unscrewed to the right might be sufficient to save his life.

There would be some confusion in making the change, but it could be lessened by colouring the new caps in a distinctive manner.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. YOUNGER.

U.F.S. Dispensary, Ivanhoe (Vic.).

NEW HEAD OF PHARMACY STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

Sir,—At the end of September we are losing one of our lecturers, Mr. B. Reynolds, who will be taking up a post at Adelaide University. It will be with much regret that we say farewell to him, but we must congratulate the authorities concerned on their wise choice. Pharmacy in Australia has made a wonderful gain, whereas the profession in this country is that much the poorer. Apart from considerable ability as a lecturer, Mr. Reynolds has always shown a keen interest in student affairs, and has given much valuable advice to our comparatively new society.

We are hoping that his acceptance of this new post will cause a closer association between us and the students of Adelaide University and other pharmacy colleges of your country, and that a regular exchange of views may commence in the not too distant future.—Yours, etc.,

A. N. Nixon,

Vice-chairman, Rhodes University Pharmaceutical Students' Association.

Grahamstown, South Africa, 10/6/59.

RELIEVERS' WAGES

Sir,—“Country Chemist's” letter re relievers' demands is most timely, and his comments justified. I feel, too, that many registered assistants also are taking advantage of the position that exists today.

As a keen Guild member of many years' standing, I have the greatest admiration for our organisation that has pulled pharmacy from a rabble and welded it into a body of men that has the respect of the community.

If we as a body can band together to improve our standing, surely we can now take a stand against the demands that are put on us by relievers and assistants, and say, Right, we will pay, say, 25 per cent. over the award wage, and stick to that arrangement. I feel that this suggestion is not above the realms of possibility.

I do believe that this position of being exploited has been brought about by ourselves, the master pharmacists, who have, because of necessity, been forced to pay these high wages.

Let our Guild get an undertaking from our members to take a stand against this situation and let us stick together.—Yours, etc.,

MASTER PHARMACIST.

(N.S.W.)

Sir,—As a master pharmacist of 30 years' standing, now enjoying some of the fruits of my past labours, and doing part-time relieving to keep my hand in and give some relief to the overworked present-day pharmacist, I am possibly in a unique position to write about “Relievers' Demands” as published in your issue of April 30.

When a master pharmacist, I, too, was of the opinion that relievers were, in many cases, not worth the money demanded, and there was ample proof of this, mainly because they were young and inexperienced, consequently inefficient. Of course there were exceptions.

As a reliever I have experienced the following:—A pharmacy that did not have one B.P. in the shop, a 1947 A.P.F. but no 1955 A.P.F. The latest price list was 18 months old. Repat. prescriptions had not been attended to for six months. The current month's N.H.S. scripts had not been priced or stamped. In this case the reliever completed the six months' Repat. scripts and forwarded them to the Repat. Department, also priced and stamped all the N.H.S. scripts for the month. (The reliever was engaged for the last week of the month.)

Another pharmacy enjoyed the full-time service of the master's wife—most efficient, too. The master and his wife were replaced by the reliever alone, yet at the end of the engagement he had the prescription book indexed, the N.H.S. scripts up to date, and the accounts up to date. There was no back work for the master or his wife to catch up on when they returned to their labours.

At a third pharmacy the reliever found: Ethical tablets, etc., on various shelves, in various cupboards and various drawers, with next to no attempt having been made regarding alphabetical or any other order of sequence. The reliever just went from shelf to shelf, from drawer to drawer and from cupboard to cupboard until by the process of elimination or nervous or physical exhaustion, the ethical was located.

Dry drugs were in jars, more or less together, with absolutely no attempt made at alphabetical order.

Mr. Master Pharmacist, if your powders are in alphabetical order, muck 'em up properly and see how exasperating it is to find what you are looking for, then muck up all the stock in your dispensary and get properly exasperated! Mix up tinctures, spirits, liniments and liquors any old how in three different places in your dispensary and the back storeroom if you have one, and then start looking for something.

With apologies to Eric Baume—this I have seen.

I have seen the stock of clinical thermometers locked in the D.D. cupboard! That is true!

Here are the contents of a shelf in a dispensary—I am looking at it now—this is how they run—Ascorbic Ac. Tabs., Cecon 12 c.c., P.D.'s., Cosanyl, Benadryl Elix., Liq. Taka Diastase, etc., Kalopecton No. 2, Colloxyd Tabs., Metaphen Inhalant, Syr. Calcidrine, Chlotride Tabs., Piriton Syr., Pattinson's Diarrhoea Mixture, Kalopetin No. 1, Erythromycin Tabs., Peritrate Tabs., W's. Compd., Red, 16 oz. (open), Metatone, 12 oz. (open), Entacyl Tabs., Bimatone, Largactil Tabs. 500, Gantrisin Tabs. 500, Colliron, 4 oz., Antepar Elix., 40 oz., Phyeptone Linctus, Polyhaemen Tabs., Fergon Elix., Britone Fort., Preludin Tabs., W's. Blue (open), Cetavlon, 50 G., Golden Syrup, 2 lb., Vibex Co. Tabs., Pot. Chlor. Tabs., 100's, Tabs. Calc. Gloc., 100's, Tabld. Q.E.S., 100, just to mention those in the front row. Behind these was a similar jumble. There are 134 containers on this shelf in this dispensary, the shelf being about 7 feet long and 9 inches deep.

I ask what it would be worth per week to relieve in pharmacies such as these?

I ask the master pharmacists just how much more quickly a reliever could dispense if stock was arranged as it should be?

I believe that the demands of the reliever as published in your April issue were excessive, but not that much.

It is said that comparisons are odious, but do the master pharmacists know that a barmaid is paid up to 15/14 per hour for shift work? That is the award rate, too.

Surely you want a man as expensive as a barmaid to dispense your customers' prescriptions, to tell Mrs. Harris whether Mary has chicken pox or has eaten too many tomatoes, or to tell Jackie whether he should have a stitch in his eyebrow where the swing hit him?—Yours, etc.,

“THE OTHER SIDE.”

[Correspondence closed.—Ed.]

*A NEW ADDITION TO THE
EPHEDROBARBITAL RANGE*

EPHEDRO-NOCTAL

TABLETS

CORRECTED EPHEDRINE FOR USE AT NIGHT

Racemic Ephedrine Hydrochloride	1/2 gr.
Homatropine Methyl Bromide	2.5 mg.
Quinalbarbitone	1½ gr.
Butobarbitone	1 gr.
Phenobarbitone	1/3 gr.

In each distinctive green tablet.

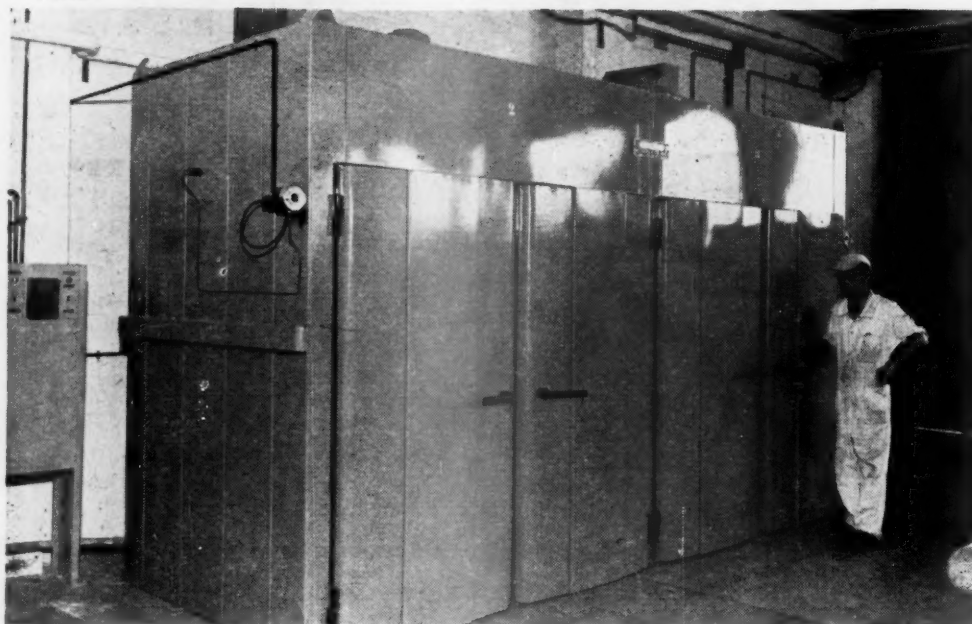
For prophylaxis and relief in bronchial asthma, hay fever and other severe allergic reactions, and provides controlled sedation throughout the night.

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Tubes of 25	6/- ea.	9/- ea.
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Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, June 10, 1959.

Advertising Dispensary Services

The Statutory Committee has considered two complaints regarding the advertising of dispensing. The first complaint was about an advertisement which said that a shop would be open on certain Bank Holidays and would remain open day and night for the supply of medicines and surgical necessities. The other advertisement referred to a customer being made welcome at 17 local branches, including one for all pharmaceutical and toilet requisites which would be open day and night. Both advertisements were considered not to infringe the Statement of Matters of Professional Conduct. The Chairman of the Statutory Committee, Sir David Cairns, in delivering the opinion of the committee, said that the conduct must be judged by the standards of 1958. Parliament in 1933 had intended that pharmacy should have the status of a profession, and it was in the interest of the public that the professional standards currently recognised should be observed by all pharmacists. By 1958 the advertising of dispensary services had begun to be generally recognised as improper. There were differences of opinion as to the extent to which announcements containing only the basic particulars of the name and address of the pharmacist, the description "dispensing chemist" and the hours of opening, constituted advertising. Any words which were designed to emphasise the excellence of the service offered to the public were considered unprofessional, and were avoided by the great majority of pharmacists. The committee concluded that as the advertisements contained no express reference to dispensing services and that the language and layout of the advertisements were not undignified, and there might be some uncertainty as to what could be stated without impropriety in a press announcement (code permits wording which could reasonably appear on a professional or business card) that their publication did not constitute misconduct. As a result of the decision pharmacists are left in some doubt as to what can be included in a press announcement without causing offence to other pharmacists and becoming the subject of a Statutory Committee enquiry.

International Congress

Pharmaceutical conferences in Great Britain have not been entirely national during the past four weeks, as the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Congress held its seventh meeting this time in Peebles, Scotland, during May. Sources of information on medical products available in France and in Great Britain was the main scientific subject. Mr. H. S. Grainger, chief pharmacist of the Westminster Hospital, initiated the discussion from the British point of view, and he posed the following questions:

1. Is the basic training of the pharmacist appropriate to fit him for the role of adviser on medicines?
2. Is the time spent by the pharmacist in advising the general public on medicines time well spent or is it an unprofitable intrusion?
3. Are there any means of encouraging the general public to come to the pharmacist rather than depend upon television and Press advertisements?
4. Should the pharmacist offer advice spontaneously

or should he withhold from any discussion unless asked by his client?

5. Should there be some kind of official supervision to the claims made in advertisements: alternatively, are the existing controls adequate?

Professor Guillot enumerated the sources of information available to French pharmacists and asked the following questions:

1. What are the circumstances in which a pharmacist who passes on therapeutic information to a client who has asked him for it, runs the risk of violating professional secrecy: (a) in relation to the patient's family circle; (b) in relation to the patient himself?

2. Does the pharmacist possess sufficient medical knowledge to enable him to speak with authority about diseases and their treatments? If his knowledge is insufficient what books should he employ to complete it?

3. What are the best means for the pharmacist to inform himself about the relation between common international names and common French names on the one hand, and between those names and registered commercial names on the other?

4. To what extent has the pharmacist the right to affirm an identity between two specialties containing the same active principle in the same dose?

The social side was not neglected and the guests from France had an opportunity of touring Scotland before the conference.

Diagnostic Centre for General Practitioners

A new type of project in the Health Service has been started in Edinburgh. This will enable general practitioners to have a full range of diagnostic services for their patients, who otherwise would have to attend hospitals either as in- or out-patients, and consequently the strain on hospitals will be reduced. This advance has been made possible largely by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, which has given £17,000 towards the capital cost of £25,000, and has agreed to contribute £13,000 towards the running cost during the first three years; expenditure is estimated to be around £10,000 a year, and the balance will be met by the Department of Health. It is hoped that the experiment will be so successful that similar centres will become an integral part of the National Health Service.

The full-time staff will be an administrative secretary, secretary-typist, nurse, radiographer, laboratory technician and medical social worker. A radiologist will attend on a sessional basis. The centre will provide fully equipped examination rooms, a laboratory for haematology, biochemistry, and a limited amount of bacteriology; and X-ray and electrocardiographic facilities. Doctors who use the centre will continue to consult in their own surgeries, but will be able to meet any of their patients who require special investigation or follow-up at the centre by appointment. Particular attention will be given to the problems of chronic sick, including those with mental illnesses. The centre is housed in the General Practice Teaching Unit of the University of Edinburgh, and thus there is a possibility of a linkage between students and family doctors, and in view of the Hinchliffe and Scottish Reports on Prescribing it is argued that if the lessons learned at the Centre can be fed back into the medical schools the experiment will be fully justified on these grounds alone.

* * * *

London, July 10, 1959.

Printing Dispute

The most interesting pharmaceutical event of the month paradoxically has had little apparent connection

with pharmacy; in brief, the strike in the printing industry. At the time of writing only the daily newspapers are being published, and the majority of weekly scientific, professional and trade periodicals are either not appearing or are making token issues only. The "Pharmaceutical Journal" has come out several days late, and consisted of four news and four advertisement pages only, and this seems to have come chiefly from type which was set before the dispute began. The "British Medical Journal" and the "Lancet" have fared rather better, but the Socialist Medical Association passed a resolution to the effect that this publication of the "British Medical Journal" by a firm employing non-union labour, and outside any scheme approved by the printing trades unions, was ill-advised at a time when the B.M.A. was pressing for an increase in the remuneration for the profession. Consequently, the profession had forfeited the good will of the organised Labour movement, and lacking this good will the cause of the medical profession would suffer. This motion was described by Dr. H. A. Clegg, Editor of the "British Medical Journal," as "a piece of gross impertinence." He described the interruption of full publication of the Journal, which goes to 90 per cent. of the medical profession, as an act of sabotage against the Health Service. Medical information of value to doctors in treating their patients was being held up by the reduction in size of the Journal and by the delay in getting it out. The "Lancet" has been printed in Germany.

Mr. W. K. Fitch, publications manager of the Pharmaceutical Society, and a former editor of the "Pharmaceutical Journal," had a letter published in "The Times" on the unfortunate delay in publishing not only scientific articles but science text-books and other necessary books such as the British National Formulary.

Diplomas in Pharmaceutical Technology

Some colleges in Britain are now awarding a diploma in pharmaceutical technology to students who have successfully completed a prescribed curriculum. The Education Committee of the Society has discussed the general principle of internal examinations in schools of pharmacy, and has authorised the setting up of a small committee comprised of heads of schools, members of Council, and a representative of the Scottish Executive, to discuss these developments. There is a body of opinion that the holders of such diplomas are better suited to the handling of technical problems in industry than those who hold university degrees. The colleges interested in this development had in mind diplomas which would also satisfy the Society's registration requirements. Mr. Maplethorpe, Chairman of the Education Committee, told the Council that many important problems, including the legal position, were involved, but a first step might be to make all schools of pharmacy centres for examination of the Society's diploma. This step would have the advantage of enabling students to work in surroundings with which they were familiar.

The pharmacy exhibit at the National Education Careers Exhibition, mentioned in last month's News Letter, proved highly successful, and at the June Council meeting it was reported that the Society had been greatly assisted by the pharmaceutical display through the British Association of Pharmaceutical Industry, and also by the National Pharmaceutical Union and the Company Chemists' Association. Some 92 members of the Society assisted on the stand. Mr. D. Hudson, immediate Past-President of the Society, said that what had presented itself to him more powerfully than anything else in this venture was the high degree of co-operation that had been in evidence on all hands. The company chemists, the industry, general practice, hospital pharmacists, all had joined in one concerted effort to make this a successful job. He thought that was quite an outstanding example of public relations within their own profession as well as outside it, and he had

been more than impressed by the willingness with which people had volunteered their services without any thought of any material reward.

Supply of Griseofulvin

The Council of the Society has decided to advise pharmacists not to supply griseofulvin except on medical prescription. The antibiotic, introduced recently, has a specific effect in cases of fungal infection of the skin. It has no antibacterial action and it has no known effect in skin conditions other than those caused by the dermatophyte group of fungi. It is ineffective against diseases caused by monilia or candida. The manufacturers believe that this antibiotic possesses such a high degree of specificity that it should not be supplied unless it has been prescribed by a medical practitioner.

Return to Full Pricing

One of the retail chemists' continuous grievances almost since the Service began has been the fact that prescriptions are not individually priced. For three months of the year this is done, but during the remaining nine months only those with an ingredient value of 5/- and over are fully priced, and the remaining low-valued bundles are priced on an average. This average is found for each chemist by pricing out 20 per cent. of the under 5/- group submitted. Some years ago the Ministry agreed that chemists who dispense less than 500 prescriptions per month should have each priced, and now the principle of full pricing has been generally admitted. For some time the Ministry's attitude appeared to be that pricing was unproductive work, and the chemists would be accurately paid under the averaging scheme. However, for the past eighteen months surprisingly large discrepancies have been discovered between the amounts paid to chemists under the averaging scheme and the amounts they would have received if the true value of each prescription had been worked out. A team from the Ministry examined the office routine and pricing methods adopted, and although its report has not been published, the Ministry has agreed to go back to the method which existed under the old insurance dispensing scheme. The Joint Pricing Committee maintains that this change can be carried out without an increase in existing staff, but to ensure that pricing should not fall behind—delay in pricing was the original cause of the changeover to the averaging system—it has been agreed that as a first step contractors who dispensed not more than 1250 prescriptions in April, 1959, will have the benefit of full pricing. The ceiling level of 1250 will be raised later, so that full pricing will be gradually extended.

An Australian View of English Dispensing

Recently your correspondent had a discussion with an Australian pharmacist now in her second year in Britain. She had been involved in a test prescription which had been shown to be slightly inaccurate. This concerned a mixture containing potassium citrate; the salt had been dispensed by measuring out a solution of the salt. The solution itself had been prepared by the former pharmacist, as the test was taken within a few days of the Australian girl taking over. Her comment was that such solutions were unknown in her dispensing experience in Australia, but she thought they were almost necessary in England, as patients said if they could not get their medicine quickly they would take the prescription elsewhere. Your correspondent does not believe that this is true of the whole country, but it may be a pertinent criticism of the public in the London suburbs, where five or six pharmacies may be situated in an area comparable with the Melbourne Cricket Ground oval, and public transport is generally available for the individual who is too lazy to walk the 100 yards or less to the next pharmacy.

A CONSISTENT "CHEMIST ONLY" PRODUCT FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

No
Lead
In
It



AM-O-LIN

HAS CHANGED TO AN ALUMINIUM TUBE

It is surprising how many mothers
have had to rush their babies to
Doctors or Hospitals

BABY HAS CHEWED A TUBE OF CREAM

It is surprising, too, just how many
little toddlers take their tube of
AM-O-LIN to bed with them
They like it so much

As most tubes are made of lead and
tin, the danger is real

Because of this and because
AM-O-LIN
is made specifically for juveniles,
we have now changed to Aluminium

AM-O-LIN OFFERS REAL VALUE

Compare AM-O-LIN'S generous 4/- tube
against the size of any other cream

(The price of AM-O-LIN has not been
advanced since 1951)

AM-O-LIN'S profit is generous, too

1/6 on 4/- tube

9d. on 2/- tube

This is the Profit when you buy a £4 parcel
Mixed Sizes with 5 per cent. Discount

AM-O-LIN's immense sales potential is indicated in the many uses
enumerated in the leaflet, which is wrapped round every tube.

HAVE YOU READ IT?

It is excellent for teenage skin blemishes, while for adults it can be
suggested for all dry skin conditions of winter. AM-O-LIN does
not harden like Lanoline, in the cold weather.

AM-O-LIN IS A SAFE CREAM TO RECOMMEND—SAFER NOW IN ALUMINIUM TUBE

THE PROVEN TREATMENT FOR DIAPER RASH



For more than ten years DIAPARENE products have been proved and accepted in the U.S.A. and Canada not only as a remedy, but as a preventive, for diaper rash — an ammonia dermatitis encountered in infants and young children.

The cause of diaper rash is ammonia liberated in the wet diaper by bacterial decomposition of urinary urica. The odour of ammonia is readily detected in diapers wet with urine.

Tests conducted by the Departments of Pediatrics and Bacteriology, New York Medical College, show Diaparene combines a high bactericidal effect against *B. ammoniagenes* with no irritation of the infant's skin.

Forty-nine of 50 infants treated for ammonia dermatitis were cleared within one week by impregnating their diapers with DIAPARENE.

Strong appeal to every mother

Many mothers regard ammonia dermatitis as "something every baby gets". Their discovery of Diaparene's curative and preventive action *always produces enthusiastic and grateful response.*

Every mother needs your advice — every baby needs Diaparene. And remember, each baby will remain your customer for at least two years because Diaparene is a prophylactic as well as a cure.

Skin care for incontinent adults

Diaparene is widely used among Canadian and American hospitals for treating ammonia dermatitis caused by senility and incontinence in aged and bed patients.

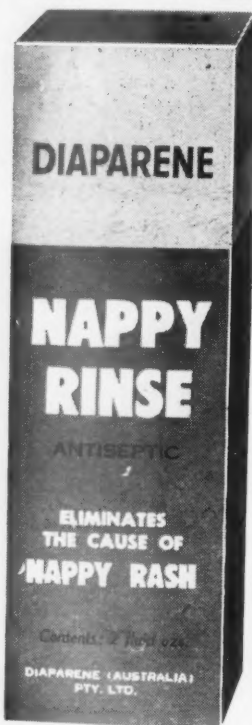
Hospital tests have shown that skin lesions are prevented, odours are eliminated and the morale of patients rapidly improves.

Application of Diaparene is simple. Diapers and bedding may be rinsed in Diaparene solution, or Diaparene lotion or ointment may be applied as required to skin and clothing.

HIGH PROFIT MARGIN—CHEMIST ONLY



FOR SKIN IRRITATIONS. Diaparene Ointment is a quick acting antidote against the harmful bacteria from urine, stool and perspiration. It is soluble with urine and thus reaches and acts on all parts likely to be affected. Price to consumer — 4/9.



PREVENTIVE ACTION
Diaparene Diaper Rinse stops the formation of the harmful bacteria responsible for diaper rash. Use should be recommended in the final rinse for all babies' nappies. Price to consumer — 4/9.



SOOTHES, SOFTENS, HELPS PROTECT BABY'S TENDER SKIN
Used at each bath and nappy change, Diaparene Baby Lotion leaves the skin soft, soothed and protected against the harmful ammonia-forming bacteria. It effectively guards against prickly heat and chafing. Price to consumer — 5/6.

ORDER FROM YOUR WHOLESALER

Distributors: Salmond & Spraggon (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. All States

Ethical and Popular Advertising

What might be construed as a criticism to pharmacy appeared in a supplement to the "Financial Times" published in June. This discusses the advertising of pharmaceutical products, and is written by Mr. A. Everett Jones, managing director of an advertising company. The heading is "Two Kinds of Pharmacy," and discusses many aspects of manufacturing and retail pharmacy. It states that all the reputable pharmaceutical houses "take great pains that the literature they issue is strictly factual." But the industry has not grown into a "giant," the article continues, by the manufacture of "ethical" drugs alone. "Pharmacy may be the name of a science; it is also the name of the useful little shop round the corner where anyone can get relief, without bothering the doctor, for dozens of life's minor discomforts from chilblains to dandruff, and from sore throat to seasickness. Because of his ability to advise on these matters the chemist occupies a unique position in his local community and in the retail structure ('M.P.S.' is the nearest thing to professional status in retailing). Yet he remains a 'shopkeeper,' with the need, like any other, to stock profitable lines and make good as a businessman. It is this ambivalence, presumably, that led to the rise of the 'patent' medicine. It may be said that the whole process of branding began in the chemist's shop, and three generations of advertising men have been preoccupied with selling to and through the retail chemist." Mr. Everett Jones takes the view that the British Code of Standards relating to the Advertising of Medicines and Treatments, which he feels is observed to the letter, is an adequate safeguard to the consumer, and says that the only objector (to the advertising of medicines to the public) to whom there is no final answer "is the philosopher or metaphysician who points out that it is modern life which is wrong," and he feels sorry for those who lived and suffered before the days of branded analgesics and similar products. He asks are there too many brands of medicaments on the market, and says this depends on the value placed on free choice. To demonstrate this point he says that before the war there was no reliable preventive for travel sickness. As a result of wartime research, a number of solutions to the problem emerged, and "three famous pharmaceutical houses put their best foot forward" producing this type of product. Among the resulting medicaments would be found one that would provide the answer to most sufferers from travel sickness. In conclusion, he says that advertising which does not in the long run benefit the consumer is a nuisance to the advertising business and that the "tremendous advances" of recent years in the design and ethics of advertising of medicines shows that this is widely understood.

Jacob Bell Centenary

On June 12 the centenary of the death of Jacob Bell, founder of the Pharmaceutical Society, was commemorated. The President, Mr. G. Hughes, unveiled a memorial tablet on the gravestone where Bell is buried at Tunbridge Wells, some thirty miles from London. After the unveiling, wreaths were laid from the Society, from the directors of John Bell, Hills & Lucas Ltd., and from pharmacists who have been awarded Jacob Bell Memorial Scholarships. Since the foundation in 1861 there have been 147 awards, and 24 of the recipients of scholarships were present at a dinner in the Society's Hall. Mr. Thomas Tickle, who was a Jacob Bell scholar 71 years ago, was present at the unveiling ceremony and at the dinner. Former Bell students include Sir Hugh Linstead, M.P., Secretary of the Society, and Mr.

H. Noble, Secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union. The President also delivered an oration on the life and work of Jacob Bell to a large audience in the Society's Hall.

No Inquiry on Hospital Pharmacy

The Minister of Health, Mr. Derek Walker-Smith, in a preface to the Report of the Central Health Services Council for 1958, stated that he felt unable to act on the recommendation made by the Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee that there should be a complete review of the pharmaceutical services under the guidance of an outside authority. He considered it must be left to hospital authorities to keep their own services under review as part of their ordinary functions. The Central Council's report states that its sub-committee concluded that the number of pharmacists in post was about 300 (between 20 and 25 per cent.) short of the establishment, though the shortage was worse in some hospitals than in others. As a result it had been necessary to use various alternative methods to maintain the service. Another result had been the promotion of recently qualified pharmacists before they had acquired the experience needed for posts of major responsibility. The sub-committee's view was that the difficulty of attracting pharmacists was basically due to the remuneration offered. It also considered that a further grade was needed representing posts carrying further responsibility. The sub-committee considered that if effect was given to its recommendations—some of them, particularly those on group pharmacy as mentioned in the May News Letter, the results would go far to meet present emergencies, but it felt that there was insufficient appreciation of the place of the pharmacist in the hospital services, and that a reassessment of the pharmaceutical service was needed. It suggested that the general question should be investigated, and that there were advantages in the task being undertaken by someone who was not a pharmacist. It is presumably that recommendation which the Minister has rejected.

Technical College Teachers' Salaries

The Burnham Technical Committee has recommended higher scales of pay for teachers in technical colleges as from the beginning of next session. This award will include the many teachers of pharmaceutical subjects. The lowest salary in the new scale will be for women beginning at £468 and reaching a maximum of £800. At the other end of the scale the head of a department will be able to rise to £2500, equivalent to an increase of £250 a year. University lecturers are paid on a different scale.

Protecting the Consumer

The Board of Trade has set up a Committee on Consumer Protection, which is "to review the working of the existing legislation relating to merchandise marks and certification trade-marks, and to consider and report what changes, if any, are desirable for the further protection of the consuming public." Over the past two years a great deal of publicity has been given to the rate of merits of various products from detergents to blankets. Earlier News Letters have quoted findings on aspirin tablets and toothpastes. In its comment on the latest development of the Board of Trade, "The Times" newspaper says: "The bewildering problems that face buyers are familiar enough. Because products change so fast the local shopkeeper is much less able to advise his customers, and the people who 'work behind the counter' are often not of the calibre to give useful advice."

Trade Notes

ANGLO-SWISS PRODUCTS

The Anglo-Swiss Drug Company has now passed over sole responsibility for manufacturing and marketing of its products throughout the Commonwealth to Pharmedica Pty. Ltd.

Arrangements are being made for adequate stocks to be held in all capital cities, and orders should continue to be addressed as hitherto, with the exception of New South Wales, where orders and enquiries should be sent to Forrester street, Kingsgrove.

TRADE WITH HOLLAND

Firms in Australia interested in extending business relations with Dutch firms would perhaps be assisted in reaching more directly prospects for such trade if they had in their possession a list of the names and addresses of manufacturers, exporters and export agents in the Netherlands.

Such a publication is available from Bureau Voor Handelsinlichtingen (The Commercial Intelligence Office, Dept., "Buvoha Trade Letter"), 16 Oudebrugsteeg, Amsterdam, Holland.

WESSBERG & TULANDER

Mr. Erik Wessberg, of Wessberg & Tulander Pty. Ltd., designers and manufacturers of industrial ovens and dryers, is at present on an extended visit to England, Scotland, U.S.A., Germany and other continental countries.

The purpose of his trip is to investigate the latest techniques in the drying of chemicals.

In a recent letter to his colleagues in Sydney, Mr. Wessberg stated that he had learnt much of interest and expected to be back home by the end of August.

EVANS MEDICAL LTD.

According to advice dated June 18, 1959, from England, legal formalities have now been completed in connection with the change of name of the company, which in future will be known as Evans Medical Ltd.

This shortening of the title has been prompted both by considerations of practical convenience, as for example in the labelling of very small containers of potent drugs where space is limited, and also because the company has been known for many years in trade and financial circles, both in Great Britain and overseas, by the name "Evans Medical."

CORRECTION: JOHNSON'S BABY POWDER

We have been asked by the manufacturer to draw our readers' attention to an error which appeared in an article in our issue of June 30.

Due to an error in the material supplied to us, the price given for the present large-sized tin of Johnson's Baby Powder was incorrect. To avoid any confusion, the following are the actual retail prices:

Economy size	5/6
Large size	4/9
Small size	2/5

GRISOVIN TABLETS

Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has announced that Grisovin Tablets (griseofulvin 250 mg.) are now available for the systemic treatment of fungal infections of the skin.

Packs and prices are as follows:

	Trade Price	Retail Price
Bottles of 25	37/6 each	£2/16/3 each
Bottles of 100	117/- each	£8/15/6 each
Bottles of 500	£26/10/- each	—

GROUP LABORATORIES

Sales of Group Laboratories products for the quarter ended June 30, increased 50 per cent. over the same period last year, according to Mr. P. G. Spencer, who has been General Manager of Group Laboratories (Australia) Pty. Ltd., since December, 1958. Mr. Spencer attributes this increase to positive selling methods and the impact of television on consumers.

Mr. Spencer left Australia on June 30, on the first of his annual visits to the parent company, Beecham Overseas Ltd., in London, to report the Australian company's progress since his appointment here. He will discuss world-wide trends in the marketing of Group Laboratories toiletry and pharmaceutical products, and plans for the future in Australia.

Mr. Spencer also stated that Mr. E. P. Godden, Managing Director of Beecham Overseas Ltd., would pay a return visit to Australia in late November or December of this year.

NEW PRODUCT FROM VICKS

Vicks Medicated Cough Drops have been marketed for many years. Now Vicks has introduced a new flavour—Vicks Vitamin C Cough Drops. Points made by the company concerning the formula are:

1. Vitamin C to help build resistance against colds, and 6 of these lemon cough drops provide the minimum daily requirements of Vitamin C for the average adult.
2. True lemon flavour—a flavour that appeals to all age groups.
3. Cetamium, to spread the throat soothing ingredients and provide an antiseptic action.

The manufacturer states that sales since the recent introduction of this line prove that consumers like the flavour and find them effective. Statistics show that during June, in 44 out of every 100 homes someone had a cough or a cold. Coughs and colds therefore account for quite substantial turnover in the winter months.

The product's introduction is being supported by advertising in all States, plus television in Sydney and Melbourne.

Salmond & Spraggon (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., with offices in all States, is sales agent for the whole range of Vicks products.

NEW MACHINE FOR CANCER TREATMENT

A second 4,000,000 volt linear accelerator for the treatment of deep-seated cancers has been purchased by the Cancer Institute Board of Victoria.

The accelerator, valued at £70,000, is being manufactured by Mullard Equipment Ltd. of London, and will be installed about the middle of 1960 by Philips Electrical Industries Pty. Ltd. at the Board's Peter MacCallum Clinic in Melbourne.

Similar types of accelerators are in operation in Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth. New South Wales and Tas-

New coronary vasodilator

for the maintenance treatment

of angina pectoris

CRODIMYL

(3-methylchromone)

"... a non toxic product which, in our opinion, is more active than other anti-angina preparations advocated to date."

(Stas, R., *Rev. Méd. Liège.*, 1957, 12, 157)

CRODIMYL TABLETS

to improve exercise tolerance and
to reduce frequency of attacks

1-2 tablets three times daily for as
long as required.

CRODIMYL INJECTION

for postinfarction pain

1-2 ampoules, if necessary repeated
after 6 hours, daily for up to eight
days, followed by the Tablets.

Crodimyl is free from side-effects and can be used over long periods.

PACKINGS

Tablets of 100 mg. Bottles of 20.

Ampoules of 100 mg. in 2 ml. Boxes of 6.



LONDON, N.W.10

ROUSSEL PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY) LTD.,

Caltex House, 167 Kent Street, Sydney, N.S.W. Tel: BU 5597

Sole Distributors: POTTER & BIRKS (PTY) LTD.

LS/O/72



PHARMACISTS EVERYWHERE ARE MAKING MORE PROFIT ON Quick-Selling B.M.L. PRODUCTS

You, too, can make an additional 7½%. Get your share of the EXTRA BONUS PROFIT on B.M.L. products. Buy in £10 (or more) parcel lots. You can assort items or quantities to your needs.



EXAMPLE A

1 doz. "SAME-DAY" TABLETS	£2 12 0
1 doz. CURLYPET	1 13 7
Plus Sales Tax	
½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Economy	3 7 6
½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Large	2 0 6
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Small	2 5 0
1 doz. FORD PILLS—Large	2 14 0
2 doz. FORD PILLS—Small	3 3 0
½ doz. MENTHOLD CREME	19 2
½ doz. PRESSOR SALT	1 2 6
TOTAL	19 17 3
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT	1 9 10
	£18 7 5
TOTAL PROFIT	£9 8 9



EXAMPLE B

½ doz. "SAME-DAY" TABLETS	£1 6 0
½ doz. CURLYPET	16 10
Plus Sales Tax	
½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Economy	1 13 9
½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Large	2 0 6
½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Small	1 2 6
1 doz. FORD PILLS—Large	2 14 0
2 doz. FORD PILLS—Small	3 3 0
1/6 doz. MENTHOLD CREME	12 9
1/6 doz. PRESSOR SALT	15 0
TOTAL	14 4 4
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT	1 1 4
	£13 3 0
TOTAL PROFIT	£6 11 9



THIS CHEMIST MADE AN
Extra 7½% Bonus Profit £21.6
TOTAL PROFIT £12.16.1

Special Order Form

Please deliver immediately the undermentioned quantities of British Medical Laboratories' products and allow me/us the SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT as indicated.

PARCEL VALUE OVER £10 - 7½% EXTRA DISCOUNT
Over £7/10/- ... 5% extra discount
Over £5 ... 2½% extra discount

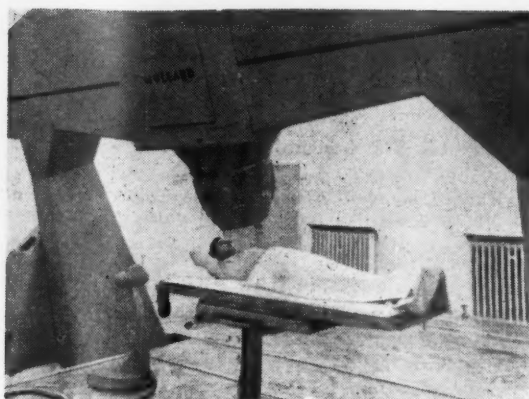
QUANTITY (doz)	PRODUCT	MINIMUM ORDERING PRICE	PRICE	TOTAL
1	"SAME-DAY" TABLETS	6/6	63/-	2.12.0
	CURLYPET		6/6	
	Plus Sales Tax 5%			
1/2	CURLYPET SHAMPOO	4/10	88/7	1.13.7
	Plus Sales Tax 5%			
1	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Economy	8½d	8/10	
1	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Large	18/-	185/-	3.7.6
2	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Small	9/-	81/-	4.1.0
1	FORD PILLS—Large	8/-	63/-	4.10.0
1/2	FORD PILLS—Small	6/-	54/-	
1/4	KANATOZ—Large	3/8	81/8	2.14.0
1/4	KANATOZ—Small	10/-	80/-	6.6.0
1/4	MENTHOLD CREME	3/8	81/8	7.11
1/4	MUTHOLS—Large	3/8	78/8	19.2
1/4	MUTHOLS—Small	1/8	81/8	
1/4	PRESSOR SALT	10/-	12/8	
	YOUTH-O-FORM		80/-	1.2.6
	Plus Sales Tax 5%			
	TOTAL	25/7	188/2	27.13.8
	7½% DISC			2.1.6
	100%			25.12.2

Heavy, continuous advertising in Press, National Magazines and over 107 Radio Stations in Australia speeds the sales of B.M.L. popular household remedies. They sell quickly. Many chemists sell their parcel order before they have to pay for it. Handy, compact Sales Dispensers are available on request.

Order your EXTRA PROFIT BONUS PARCEL from your favourite wholesaler or direct from—

British Medical Laboratories Pty. Limited

87-91 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY



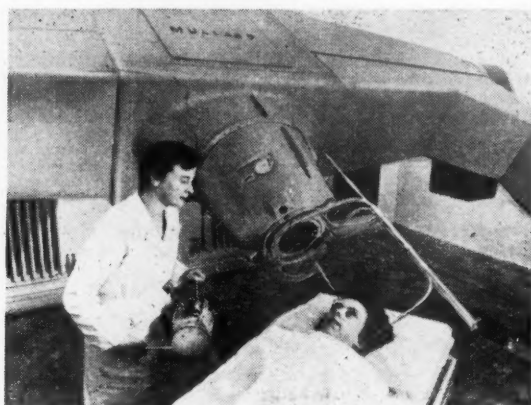
General view of a patient undergoing treatment with the linear accelerator. The much higher X-ray dose rate possible on the new machine greatly reduces treatment times and allows about four times as many treatments to be given each day compared with conventional deep therapy apparatus.

mania are the only States in the Commonwealth where this particular type of equipment is not available for cancer patients. Tasmania, however, is served from Victoria by the facilities of the Cancer Institute Board.

The new linear accelerator will have an X-ray output more than 10 times greater than conventional 200-250 kilovolt deep therapy units, and will enable more than 50 or 60 daily treatments, compared with about 20 possible with the conventional equipment. Some other advantages include:

- Increased penetration of the X-ray beam, which makes possible the treatment of very deep-seated tumours.
- Virtual elimination of skin damage, which can be a serious problem with low voltage X-rays.
- Much higher dose rates, enabling treatment times to be materially reduced.
- Less side-scatter of the X-ray beam in its passage through the body.

One of the features of the new linear accelerator is



A radiographer sets up a patient for treatment for a head tumour. The pointers on the X-ray head ensure correct positioning of the X-ray beam on the affected tissue.

that it is mounted on a gantry, which enables the X-ray beam to be directed on to the diseased tissue at any required angle, and with a high degree of precision while the patient lies comfortably on the treatment couch.

To protect hospital staff in charge of the machine from stray radiation, treatments are carried out in a separate room, and the machine is remotely controlled by a radiographer seated at a special control desk. From the desk the operator can view the patient through a window and converse over a two-way sound channel.

The principle of operation of the Mullard linear accelerator is basically as follows: a magnetron produces a succession of high energy bursts of short radio waves as in a high-power radar transmitter. These waves are used to accelerate a beam of electrons down a specially designed copper tube. This tube is iris-loaded to form a corrugated waveguide down which the electrons are caused to travel with the waves and extract energy from them. The electrons enter the waveguide, which for the 4 megavolt machine is one metre long, at low velocity, and they leave it with a velocity of 99.3 per cent. of that of light.

As a result of the considerable dependence of mass on velocity at such high velocities the electrons are then eight times heavier than their rest mass. When these very fast electrons are stopped suddenly by a heavy metal target (in the present installation it is gold, with water cooling) they produce very hard (short-wave) X-rays which are then collimated by the X-ray head.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

General Section—Alterations

Notified 29/6/59—

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories (Aust.) Ltd.			
Size	Retail		Wholesale
1 oz.	3/9	Iodex	32/8 doz.
4 oz.	9/6	Iodex	82/8 doz.
1 oz.	3/9	Iodex with Methyl Salicylate	32/8 doz.
4 oz.	9/6	Iodex with Methyl Salicylate	82/8 doz.

Chemists' Section—Alterations

1 oz.	7/-	Eskamel (Ointment)	56/- doz.
1 oz.	6/6	Furacin Soluble (Ointment) (tube)	52/- doz.
16 oz.	D.P.	Furacin Soluble (Ointment) (jar)	53/4 ea.
8 oz.	8/-	Neuro-phosphates	64/- doz.
	6/-	Pragmatar Ointment	48/- doz.
	9/-	Quotane Ointment	72/- doz.

Notified 21/7/59—

Addition: Chemists' Section

Size	Retail		Wholesale
Scott Henderson Pty. Ltd.			
Karitane Products—			
1 oz.	6/3	Karadol (Vitamin A & D)	50/- doz.

BIOCHEMISTRY AT CAMBRIDGE MUNIFICENT GRANT

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University has announced that the Wellcome Trust have offered to the University a grant not exceeding £120,000 towards the cost of adding a new wing to the department of biochemistry.

DANGERS OF SMOKING

It is dangerous to smoke while driving, says the Vision Observation Institute of Philadelphia, Pa. Heavy smoking can produce 10 per cent. saturation of haemoglobin with carbon monoxide instead of oxygen, and 3 per cent. can "measurably impair" sharpness of vision and depth perception.—Public Health Reports.

Student Activities

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

S.U.P.A.'s main function during second term was the Annual Ball, held at the University Union on June 19. The attendance of about 300 was slightly lower than previous years, but nevertheless the ball was a marvellous success, socially and financially.

The President, Mr. Peter Wildblood entertained a large party at the official table, the guests included Professor S. E. Wright and Mrs. Wright. The other parties consisted mainly of first year and Mat. Medites, and there was also a large party of demonstrators from the University.

We were most fortunate in having present at the ball Mr. Frank Newell, an entertainer and juggler, who kept everyone enthralled with his amazing juggling feats.

The prize for the best decorated table was won by Pete Smith. All the males at his table were very effectively dressed as members of the French Foreign Legion. Their partners, however, wore ballerinas and did not belong to the "Foreign Legion."

The band was voted one of the best ever and greatly contributed to the success of the evening. We must thank our President, Peter Wildblood, the ball committee President, Estelle de Boos-Smith, and also the Ball Committee for the marvellous success of the ball.

There is a Car Trial planned for September, the details of which are not yet known. For further information see a member of the Social Committee or one of your Year Reps.

In concluding, we would like to wish both First Years and those in Mat. Med. all the best for the following term's work—P.H.

ADELAIDE U.P.S.A.

Congress will be held in Adelaide from January 4 to 18, 1960. The first week will be just outside of Goolwa, about 45 miles from Adelaide, and you will be living in trams for the week. The second week is still being planned, and will include a dinner dance, cocktail party and a trip to the Barossa Valley.

It was an impressive sight as the cars drew up for A.U.P.S.A.'s annual car rally. Most people had been looking forward to it and there were over 68 entries. Cars entered covered a wide range, from Porsches down to A30's. Two trials were held in conjunction with one another, on the same course. Chaos was averted by the odd numbered cars carrying pink discs and the even numbers, blue discs. Competitors were briefed by Eras. McWaters, the rally organiser, and sharp at 10 a.m. the first car pulled out.

Control points were placed along each section, including several secret controls. At the end of the morning stretch a liberal time was allowed for lunch. After lunch it was on again, with several cars going the wrong way, another tending to "swap ends" without much notice and a certain Holden trying to climb a tree.

Everything went without a hitch as far as organisation was concerned, and the trial ended at Waterfall Gully, with the usual barbecue and dance. Overall, everybody enjoyed the day. Results were:—

Blue Trial—1, Nigel Barkham, driving a MG, with the loss of 520 points. 2, J. Oswald, with the loss of 650 points, thus winning the A.U.P.S.A. Car Rally Cup, which can only be won by a pharmacy student.

Pink Trial—1, Peter Bailie, driving a Willys, with the loss of 140 points. 2, Tony Physick, driving an A30, with the loss of 200 points.

The next important event was a dinner on July 14, at the Hotel Richmond. Also Blood Donation Week is coming up soon and we have a good muster of students for it.

TASMANIAN P.S.A.

Our students, as usual, have participated keenly in this month's activities, and during the next two months a heavy programme has been planned.

Following hot on the heels of the South Australian pharmacy students' announcement to hold Congress at Goolwa, near Victor Harbour, we would like to announce that we have made a temporary booking for Congress, 1961, at Kingston, which is about half an hour's drive from Hobart. Further details will be published later.

In keeping with so-called "tradition," our excursion was held to Mt. Wellington this month, and in spite of unfavourable weather conditions a few days before the day arrived, Sunday dawned cloudless and cool.

As the mountain overlooks Hobart, we proposed to board a bus which would take us on the first stage of our journey to the "foot of the mountain."

By 9.15 eight students had arrived and it was decided that those not present would not be coming.

Two students and their cars provided the transport on the first stage. We then proceeded on foot from the Fern Tree Hotel up the tortuous winding path that would bring us to the Chalet, where it was proposed to call a halt and stimulate ourselves with coffee and eats.

As time progressed, the small party started on the second leg of the climb. Two intrepid members pushed on and were soon out of sight of the main party. A fiendish scheme was cooked up by the two students, soon to be joined by a third, to bombard the main party with snowballs, which was duly accomplished. The remainder of the climb was covered without any further interruptions and a halt was made at the summit, where we talked over lunch.

We explored the sight of the TV transmitting station and adjourned to a small patch of hardened snow in the shadow of a cleft in the rocky slopes where we thoroughly enjoyed ourselves with improvised sledges.

Our descent was as unhurried as our ascent and we covered the last half hour in the falling darkness.

Coming events that will require a lot of effort are:

- (1) Return football match with the master pharmacists.
- (2) Another bottle drive.
- (3) A gigantic raffle.
- (4) A dance.
- (5) An outing to Mt. Field National Park and Reserve.

Big plans are afoot as regards the raffle, which has as a first prize: a return trip to Melbourne via Ansett-A.N.A.; two tickets to "My Fair Lady" and free accommodation for the night at one of the Federal Hotels.

The raffle will commence on July 29, and the result will be drawn at our dance at Cambridge on August 29, 1959. Tickets will cost one shilling.

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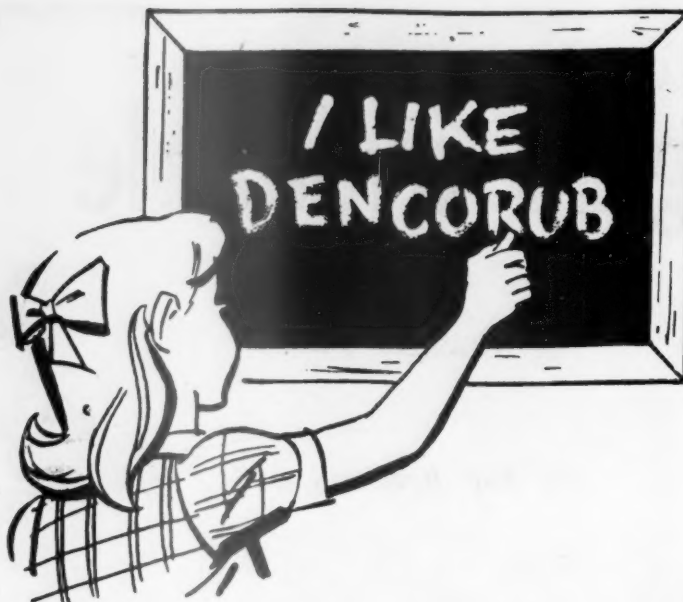
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DT27A/9

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QUEENSLAND PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY

July finds the Queensland Pharmacy Students a fairly quiet crowd—second term is almost over, and with term exams just ahead even the most amazing people are really "getting down to it"—at last. However, this didn't seem to affect the attendance at our annual football match and barbecue. Many said that this was their final fling for the year, and it certainly was worth it.

The football match, held at the University at St. Lucia, was played against the Med. students, and after an exciting game we were honourably and very narrowly defeated. However, Pharmacy put up a terrific fight against a rather intimidating opposition, so we are quite proud of ourselves. We adjourned to a farm at Samford, several miles from town, for the remainder of the evening. Here we barbecued, danced, celebrated and sang, deep in the heart of the country, with no one to disturb but the cows. Any sorrows about the football defeat were successfully drowned, and the occasion was voted our best effort so far.

There is nothing outstanding on our social calendar in the near future, and third term is expected to be very quiet indeed. A Blood Donation Day for pharmacy students is being arranged and it is hoped that everyone will take part.

At present we are waiting for the new edition of "Draught," our student magazine. The editor promises that in its redesigned form it will be bigger, better and brighter than ever, so we are looking forward to its appearance.

WEST AUSTRALIAN PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Leaving a trail of badly frightened pedestrians and epileptic policemen, the twenty car loads of students and friends taking part in the students' picnic cum car rally on June 24 moved up into the Darling Ranges for lunch. The morning passed uneventfully and all the cars that left Perth reached the lunch place without great difficulty. However, trouble struck soon after lunch. A previously gravel road converted to bitumen caused quite a deal of consternation among the drivers. Still despite terrain difficulties most of the entrants managed to arrive at the seaside tavern for an hour's refreshment, and all enjoyed the barbecue tea, although rain terminated the evening rather abruptly.

The biennial University Science Exhibition was a great success. The Pharmacy Exhibition attracted quite a lot of interest and did much to publicise W.A.P.S.A. and pharmacy in general.

The Blood Donation Week during the first week in July was a moderate success. The support possible from the first year students was rather limited because a number of them were under the minimum age. Support from the other three years was very good, third year taking top honours with an almost full attendance. As a result the Blood Bank received a donation of many pints of good pharmacy student blood.

Of interest on the social calendar is the Master Pharmacists' Ball to be held late in July, and also the End of Term Dance to be held after the second term examinations.

C.S.I.R.O. GETS \$100,000 FROM ROCKEFELLER

C.S.I.R.O. Laboratories at Canberra have been given \$100,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation for special items of equipment, the Minister in Charge of C.S.I.R.O. (Mr. R. G. Casey) announced recently.

The equipment is for the Divisions of Plant Industry and Entomology.

Mr. Casey said this generous gift follows a visit to Canberra a few months ago by Dr. Robert F. Chandler, Jr., an Associate Director of the Rockefeller Foundation.

He was impressed with the importance of the work of the Canberra laboratories and with the calibre of the scientific staff.

Before returning to America he suggested that C.S.I.R.O. should apply to the Foundation for a grant to provide extra equipment for the Canberra laboratories.

C.S.I.R.O. has now been informed that the Board of Trustees has made a grant of \$100,000 for this purpose.

Mr. Casey said that this is the second large grant that C.S.I.R.O. has received from the Rockefeller foundation in recent years.

Four years ago the Rockefeller Foundation provided \$250,000 towards the cost of the Giant Radio Telescope which will soon be constructed for the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Radiophysics at Parkes, New South Wales.

The C.S.I.R.O. Division of Plant Industry will use its portion of the grant to get three major items of equipment: a mass spectrometer, radioactive source equipment for inducing mutations and an ultracentrifuge.

These will be used to extend the Division's work on the micro-organisms that help plants make use of nitrogen from the air.

Shortage of nitrogen is one of the major limiting factors in Australian agriculture. Stepping up the fertility of our soils depends on providing increased supplies of nitrogen.

Micro-organisms which can convert atmospheric nitrogen into compounds useful to plants provide the most economical way of providing nitrogen for the majority of our agricultural requirements.

These micro-organisms live in close association with plants called legumes (of which subterranean clover and lucerne are the best known examples) which are an essential link in this process of nitrogen supply.

The Division of Plant Industry hopes to develop suitable types of micro-organisms for problem regions and to improve the effectiveness of those already available.

The C.S.I.R.O. Division of Entomology will purchase an infra-red spectrometer, an ultra centrifuge, and electro-physiological equipment.

This will enable the Division to intensify its work on insect physiology and biochemistry.

It is through these detailed studies of the life mechanisms of insects that new methods of combating pests are evolved.

The Division already has an impressive record of successes in developing methods for controlling insect pests, including cattle tick, sheep blowfly, buffalo fly, pests of stored wheat, red-legged earthmite, lucerne flea, and the Argentine ant.

Generous Foundation

The Rockefeller Foundation was established by Mr. John D. Rockefeller in 1913. Its purpose was "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world."

The Foundation makes grants to medical education and public health, biological and medical research, agricultural and the humanities.

The assets of the Foundation have a current market value of more than \$500,000,000, and a sum of about \$40,000,000 is given away each year.

Since its inception 46 years ago the Foundation has distributed more than \$600,000,000. Grants are made to institutions in many countries of the world.

The Foundation's resources and policies are controlled by a self-perpetuating board of unsalaried trustees.

Mr. Casey said that Mr. John D. Rockefeller's gifts were among the greatest in modern philanthropy.

TB AND DRUGS

While approximately 800,000 people in the United States have tuberculosis with 90,000 new cases being reported annually and 14,000 deaths occurring each year, the cost of caring for TB patients in VA hospitals dropped \$38 million during the past three years. Dr. W. B. Tucker, Veterans' Administration director of tuberculosis service in Washington, D.C., says that due primarily to the discovery of drugs which can be used effectively for the disease, the time necessary for successful treatment has been reduced from two years to less than a year. Also TB patients can now return to productive employment soon after discharge from the hospital, while formerly he had to undergo prolonged home rest and slowly build up his strength.

Before the recent development of TB drugs, such as streptomycin and isoniazid, the relapse rate in TB was from 35 to 50 per cent., compared with less than 5 per cent. today. Since the introduction of chemotherapy in the last ten years, the hospital death rate has been cut from more than five per cent. to about one per cent. The U.S. Public Health Service reported in 1956 that TB was costing the United States approximately \$725 million per year.—"Drug and Cosmetic Industry."

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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Commonwealth and State News

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

State News

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: July List

Reliever	Pharmacy
Ashley, Mr. P. McD.	Messrs. A. E. Moore & Sons, Bentleigh
Beresford, Mr. P. S.	Mr. A. W. Chisholm, Bendigo
Bohn, Mr. J. G.	Mr. L. Hamon, Numurkah
	Mr. J. Pollock, Alexandra
	Mr. J. F. White, Rushworth
Channon, Mr. A.	Mr. A. L. Hallett, Caulfield
	Mr. D. R. Currie, Glenroy
Court, Mr. P.	Mr. A. T. Galvin, Melbourne
Crawford, Mr. J.	Mr. A. P. Fry, Braybrook
	Mr. E. F. Sykes, Northcote
Crook, Mr. W. E.	Mr. A. S. Bailey, Ringwood
	Exors. J. Y. Allan, Brunswick
	Mr. A. W. Fussell, Frankston
Cwirn, Mr. L.	Mr. B. Rottell, Melbourne
De Forest, Mr. R.	Mr. F. P. Denton, Hawthorn
	Mr. A. R. Hibberd, Box Hill
Digby, Mr. J. W.	Mr. E. W. Waters, Kerang
Duffus, Mr. G. J.	Messrs. Monteath & Munro, Pakenham
	Mr. J. C. McLennan, Benalla
Everett, Mr. C. D.	Mr. D. H. Nicholson, Albury
Ferry, Mrs. L.	Mrs. G. Tostevin, Nth. Balwyn
Gardiner, Mr. J.	Mr. L. J. Premier, Yallourn
	Mr. H. C. Bath, Charlton
	Mr. C. V. T. Bowen, Norlane
Hart, Mr. L.	Mr. K. F. Shoebridge, Mt. Beauty
Hindson, Miss N.	Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Hartley, Warragul
Holland, Mr. J. C.	Mr. G. B. Campbell, Mt. Waverley
Homburg, Miss B. E.	Messrs. Davies & Moller, Morwell
Irwin, Miss M.	Mr. A. Kean, St. Kilda
	Mr. J. G. Palmer, Armadale
	Mrs. R. Baer, Pascoe Vale
Kermode, Mrs. B.	Mr. N. F. Keith, Ashburton
	Mr. A. R. Pask, Melbourne
Laird, Mr. J.	Mr. W. A. Balzary, Richmond
Lee, Mr. J. J. A.	Mr. N. C. Brothie, Beaumaris
Lennon, Mr. C. B.	Mr. L. N. Harmer, Glen Waverley
	Mr. A. Rotman, Windsor
Liddle, Mrs. J. M.	Mr. V. E. Daniel, Balwyn
	Mrs. E. L. Davoran, Balwyn
Milne, Mr. I. G.	Mr. A. T. Galvin, Melbourne
	Mr. I. L. Atkins, Carlton
Mitton, Miss R.	Messrs. Taylor & Taylor, Bal-larat
Morley, Mr. J. F.	Mr. W. C. West, Shepparton
Morley, Miss C. J.	Miss A. S. Sutherland, Geelong
Morris, Mrs. E. E.	Mr. J. E. Mahony, Belgrave
Morrow, Miss W. D.	Mr. J. Coghlan, Kingsville
	Mr. C. Blenkins, Sth. Yarra

Reliever

McNamara, Miss

Neuss, Miss B.

O'Malley, Miss N.

Petrie, Mr. R. L.

Rainey, Mr. A. J.

Roberts, Mr. M. C.

Shaw, Miss J. M.

Smith, Mr. G.

Short, Mr. K.

Sibel, Mr. A.

Stokie, Mr. D. G.

Thompson, Miss I.

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Mr. J. A. Pratt, Parkdale

Mr. D. W. Roberts, Cheltenham

Mr. C. H. Boan, Mid. Brighton

Mr. R. W. B. Long, Preston

Mr. J. Coghlan, Kingsville

Estate late A. F. Bray, B'wick

Creelnan's Pharm., Goroke

Mr. L. G. Rowbottom, Newport

Mr. W. Jones, Bendigo

Mr. H. L. Hallett, Glenhenty

Mr. A. O. C. Blake, Kew

Mr. A. Markov, Carlton

Mr. R. S. Cope, Ascot Vale

Mr. Freidleib, Albury

Mr. T. P. O'Reilly, Cobram

Miss A. Hornsey is away on a trip to Noumea, Fiji, and Tahiti. During her absence Mrs. M. Slavin will be in charge of her pharmacy at Moonee Ponds.

Miss M. J. McNamara has been appointed pharmacist at Flinders Naval Depot.

Mr. P. H. Bath has joined the staff of Mrs. J. V. Kennedy, Collins street, Melbourne.

The Hawthorn U.F.S. Dispensary has appointed Mr. J. C. Poxon as manager.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Van Gelder have appointed Mr. W. Pfeiffer as manager of their Abbotsford pharmacy.

During Mr. L. H. Walker's absence abroad, Mr. M. C. Roberts will manage his pharmacy at Albert Park.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Nelson have appointed Mr. G. R. Leake as manager of their pharmacy at Moonee Ponds. During Mr. V. G. Morieson's holiday in Queensland, his two sons will manage the pharmacy in Glenferrie road, Malvern.

The following pharmacies changed hands:—

Mr. J. B. Kay from Miss M. Cochineas, 41 Murphy street, Wangaratta.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Oscar from Mr. B. B. Bry, 320 Glenhenty road, South Caulfield.

Messrs. J. Kiers and W. Swedosh from Mr. M. H. Lawson, 105 Whitehorse road, Ringwood.

Mr. D. McC. Rutherford from Mr. R. R. Cochran, Nicholson street, Healesville.

Mr. C. M. Cripps from Mr. G. H. Dale, 469 Toorak road, Burwood.

Mr. W. H. Lawson from Miss D. M. Roberts, 793 Pascoe Vale road, Glenroy.

New pharmacies opened:—

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Nelson, 20 Margaret street, Moonee Ponds.

Mr. A. S. H. Cattanaach, 119 Burgundy street, Heidelberg.

Mrs. C. M. L. Annand, A'Beckett street, Inverloch.

Mr. W. S. Titcher, 19 Scott street, Dandenong.

Frankston Evening Prescription Service, 31 Playne street, Frankston.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Van Gelder, 118 Hoddle street, Abbotsford.

Messrs. J. H. C. Brown and N. E. C. Williams, Main road, Lower Plenty.

VICTORIA—Continued

MARRIAGE

Mr. Ian H. Yule, who qualified in March, 1956, was married to Miss Mavis Donaghy in Vancouver, Canada, on April 18. They will be returning to Melbourne about November, 1960.

AMENDING MEDICAL ACT PROCLAIMED

The Victoria Gazette dated July 1 carries a notice of proclamation of the coming into operation of the Amending Medical Act 1959, No. 6528, on July 1, 1959.

This Act deals with the disciplinary powers of the Pharmacy Board and the new provisions relating to the course of training for pharmaceutical chemists.

OBITUARY

Albert William George Westbury

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Albert William George Westbury, which occurred at St. Kilda on June 20.

Mr. Westbury was among the oldest pharmacists on the Victorian Register. He qualified in New South Wales, and was registered by the Victorian Board on September 16, 1903. For a number of years he conducted a pharmacy at the northern end of Swanston street.

HOSPITAL BENEFITS

Woman Fined for False Pretences

Mrs. Ethel Lilly Wallis, proprietor of the Bay View Private Hospital in Fernhill road, Sandringham, was fined a total of £200 in the District Court, Melbourne, on July 14 on seven charges of fraud and two of false pretences.

She was ordered also to repay to the Commonwealth Government the sum of £186. Mrs. Wallis had pleaded not guilty to 15 charges of having falsified hospital benefits claims. Six of the charges were dismissed.

Mr. R. Hiscock of the Crown Law Department prosecuted.

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Illness has seriously affected the staff of the Victorian College.

Mr. N. Dutneall, Assistant Appeal Treasurer and Lecturer in Commercial Pharmacy, suffered a heart attack and is in the Heidelberg Military Hospital.

Mr. N. Coe, Senior Laboratory Assistant, is about to enter hospital, and Miss Dawn Sayers, Demonstrator, was admitted to a private hospital for surgical treatment.

Miss Witt, Lecturer in Pharmacognosy and Demonstrator, has been confined to bed for some days, and there have been casualties in the administrative section.

DISCUSSION GROUP

Members of the Pharmaceutical Society are notified that the next meeting of the Discussion Group will be held at the College of Pharmacy on Wednesday, August 19.

At this meeting the subject for discussion will be the New Curriculum and Course of Training. The discussion will be introduced by the Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, and the President of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. N. C. Manning.

Because of other fixtures in which the principal speakers were involved the Group Meeting for August is a week later than usual.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Discussion Group

There was a large attendance at the College of Pharmacy for the July meeting of the Discussion Group. The speaker was Dr. George McEwen, who spoke on Rheumatic Diseases—Remedies Old and New. The Chairman of the meeting was the President of the Group, Mr. David Lumsden.

In the course of his talk Dr. McEwen spoke first of some of the older drugs used in the treatment of rheumatic diseases, and then dealt with the modern drugs, including the steroids. Many questions were answered by Dr. McEwen during the course of the evening.

At the conclusion, the President, Mr. David Lumsden, on behalf of all present, thanked Dr. McEwen for his most informative talk.

—G. K. Treleven, Secretary, Discussion Group.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. A. W. McGibbony, who has been a member of the Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee since its formation, has resigned because of failing health. On his retirement the Chief Health Officer and fellow-members of the Committee paid glowing tribute to Mr. McGibbony's tireless work for the Committee.

Those who know Mr McGibbony are aware of his capacity to devote himself unsparingly to whatever task he undertakes.

Mr. S. J. Baird, a member of the Pharmacy Board, has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee. A notice of his appointment appeared in the Victoria Gazette on July 22.

HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS' WAGES BOARD

The Board has met and made a new Determination which operates from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after August 2, 1959.

The clause covering hours of work has been altered to make it clearer as to the intention of the Board. The terms of employment clause has been varied in connection with casual employment. Clause 9 has been altered by increasing the amount of 1/- to 2/-. The effect is that only fares in excess of 2/- per day are recompensed to the employee. Meal money has been increased to 7/6.

In respect of Public Holidays, provision has now been included that an employee who works on a Public Holiday may either be paid penalty rates or given time off equivalent to the time worked on the Holiday, at the employee's election.

(See further reference to wages on p. 750.)

DEATH FROM SODIUM NITRATE

A two and a half year old child died on the way to hospital after having drunk a quantity of weed killer containing sodium nitrate. The boy, Peter Batten, of Mordialloc, went into the back yard of his home, and about midday on July 6 his father saw him. He was blue in the face and gasping for breath. When asked what was the matter he said, "I drank something which tasted bad."

Although the child received emergency treatment from a doctor and later at Mordialloc-Cheltenham Community Hospital, he weakened rapidly and was escorted to the Royal Children's Hospital by police cars. He arrived at the Children's Hospital at 1 p.m., having been given oxygen in the ambulance en route, but died a few minutes before reaching the operating table.

We report this case because of the uncommon nature of the poison and the rapidity with which it proved fatal.

ANNOUNCEMENT

CHANGE IN DISTRIBUTION of PFIZER FEED SUPPLEMENTS

We wish to announce that on August 1 Wm. Cooper & Nephews will take over the Australian distribution of TM-5 (Terramycin Antibiotic Feed Supplement).

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VICTORIA—Continued

NEW REGULATIONS—POISONS CUPBOARD

The Pharmacy Board has issued the following statement concerning a reference to the Poisons Cupboard in the Amending Pharmacy Regulations gazetted on June 3, 1959:

The Regulations require that in every pharmacy there shall be installed a **fixed** poisons cupboard for the storage of poisons in addition to the Dangerous Drugs cupboard.

Every pharmacy is therefore required to have two cupboards—one for Dangerous Drugs and one for the storage of poisons.

The new Regulations are not made under the Poisons Act, but under Part III of the Medical Act.

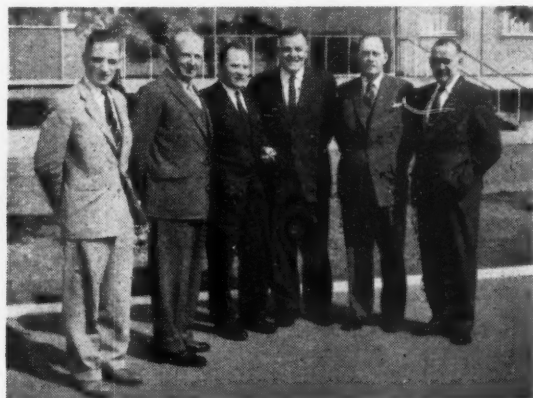
THEY DO NOT STATE WHAT POISONS SHALL BE KEPT IN THE POISONS CUPBOARD; nor do they require that every item in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Poisons Act shall be stored in the poisons cupboard.

There is compliance with the new provisions if a chemist installs a fixed poisons cupboard and stores in it at his discretion dangerous poisons such as—

Hydrarg. Perchlor. pd.
Strychnine
Cyanide
Atropine
Pilocarpine
Eserine, etc.

AUSTRALIANS VISIT MAY & BAKER H.Q.

Messrs. Eric Scott, Nigel Manning and K. G. Attiwill, with three executives of May & Baker Ltd., at the company's head office, Dagenham, U.K.



The Australian pharmacy officials, who outlined to them the progress of the new Victorian College of Pharmacy, were visiting Dagenham during a busy week in England on their way home from the U.S.A. The group comprises (L. to R.): Messrs. F. W. Paterson (head of the ANSWAC Division of May & Baker Ltd.), Eric Scott, E. V. Thomas (Assistant Director of Sales, May & Baker Ltd.), Nigel Manning, K. G. Attiwill, and T. A. Martin (deputy head of the ANSWAC Division of May & Baker Ltd.). ("ANSWAC" stands for "Australia, New Zealand, South-west Africa and Canada.")

ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICES

Annual Church Services for members of the pharmaceutical profession were held at St. Paul's Cathedral and St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday, June 21.

At St. Paul's Cathedral at the morning service, the First Lesson was read by Mr. J. R. Oxley, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, and the Second Lesson by Mr. N. C. Manning, President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. There were approximately 300 members present.

The Right Reverend J. D. McKie, Bishop-Coadjutor of Melbourne, addressing the large congregation, said that there was a widespread belief that teachings of science and religion were contradictory. The story of the creation indicated rather that one supreme principle animates all things. The Bible taught that we live in a system upon which we can depend, and are thus free to decide how we may best use our gifts. In the life of Christ the Christian witnessed the highest ideals, and in so doing was granted the power to live by it.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mass was celebrated by the Reverend Father D. O'Connor, S.J. The Very Reverend Father D. Fitzmaurice, O.P., preaching to members of the Catholic Pharmacists' Guild, said that two things made for success in one's calling. These were: Knowledge and professional competence and a profound sense of the meaning of stewardship. Pharmacy was one of the oldest of professions, and over the centuries had won for itself a high place in man's esteem. But always it should be remembered that the fundamental integrity of any profession is maintained by the philosophy which inspires it.

RETIRED CHEMISTS IN THE NEWS

Two retired chemists, Mr. Charles J. Gabriel, formerly in business at Abbotsford, and Mr. J. F. Ogle, of Maryborough, were the subjects of adjoining paragraphs in the "News of the Day" column in "The Age," of July 14.

Mr. Ogle's registration as a pharmaceutical chemist goes back to September, 1890, and of him "The Age" had this to say:

"Banks celebrating centenaries are not so very rare in Victoria now."



Mr. C. J. Gabriel (right) about to receive the medallion from Mr. Charles Brazenor.

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VICTORIA—Continued

"But banks which can produce at the centenary celebration a customer of 85 years' standing seem to us to be rare, indeed.

"Maryborough branch of the State Savings Bank of Victoria was able to achieve this feat yesterday with the aid of Mr. John Francis Ogle, a retired chemist, now in his 90's, who has been operating the same account at the bank since March 13, 1874."

Mr. Charles Gabriel qualified later—in December, 1901—and he came under notice as the recipient of the Australian Natural History Medallion for 1958. The reference in "The Age" read (inter alia):

"It was an important night for the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria at the National Herbarium last night.

"Mr. Charles Brazenor, director of the National Museum, presented the Australian Natural History medallion for 1958 to Mr. Charles Gabriel, of Toorak.

"The medallion, Australia's higher honour of its kind, has been presented annually since 1939 to the person selected from nominees from all States who is considered to have made an outstanding contribution to the study and advancement of natural history in this country.

"Mr. Gabriel, a retired chemist, a member of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria for more than 50 years, and son of a founding member, received his award for his work on shells and malacology.

"Collecting and studying marine and land shells has been his life-long hobby and, although now into his 80's, he still makes field trips to further the work that has brought him an international as well as Australian reputation.

"And, the Field Naturalists' Club reports for the benefit of any not well up in this sort of language, he is much more than a conchologist, who is a mere collector of shells.

"For malacology, the subject which is Mr. Gabriel's speciality, involves the study both of the shell and the animal inside it.

"The medallion award was founded on the suggestion of the late J. K. Moir, the authority on Australiana.

"An expert committee, under the chairmanship of whoever may be president of the Royal Society of Victoria for the year, is co-opted annually to decide the recipient of the medallion.

"Nominations for the honour are sought from all organisations throughout Australia concerned with natural history by a committee of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, which handles all administration connected with the award.

"Mr. Alec Chisholm, the naturalist and editor of the Australian Encyclopaedia, received the first medallion, awarded in 1939. Other recipients have included David Fleay, Charles Barrett, C. P. Mountford and the late Crosbie Morrison."

REGULATIONS RELATING TO RADIO-ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Regulations which will be known as the Irradiating Apparatus and Radio-active Substances Regulations were published in the Government Gazette on June 29. They comprise 12 parts. Part III deals with Licences, Part IV with General Safety Precautions, Part VII with Storage of Radio-active Substances, Part VIII with Control of Radio-active Contamination.

The Regulations do refer specifically to pharmaceutical chemists, but it is interesting to note that no person is permitted to have possession of or to use, sell, transport, store or dispose of any radio-active substance unless he is the holder of an appropriate licence. It is further provided that no person shall otherwise than as the servant or employee of a licensee, have in his possession or use any irradiating apparatus, unless he is the holder of an appropriate licence issued under the Regulations.

Persons authorised by the Commission (i.e. the Commission of Public Health) are authorised at any reasonable time to enter into any place, inspect it and test any substance or apparatus and take samples of any substance for analysis or other examination.

Maximum Permissible Doses Part V of the Regulations reads as follows:—

18. (1) The maximum permissible dose of radiation shall be at the rate of 100 millirems per week: Provided that where it can be shown from records kept pursuant to these Regulations that the average weekly dose of radiation over the period of employment does not exceed in respect of the organs set out hereunder any one of the limits specified:—

- (a) The blood-forming organs, the gonads or the lenses of the eyes, 100 millirems;
- (b) the thyroid gland or the skin except the skin of the hands and forearms, feet and ankles, 600 millirems;
- (c) the skin of the hands, the forearms, feet and ankles, 1500 millirems;

the maximum permissible dose shall be deemed not to have been exceeded.

(2) The maximum permissible dose for an individual shall include all doses from internal and external sources, from all types and energies of radiation whether delivered simultaneously or successively to the region of interest during the period of measurement.

19. No person shall possess, use, sell, store, transport or dispose of in any way any radio-active substance or irradiating apparatus in circumstances where a person may receive radiation in excess of the maximum permissible dose prescribed in these Regulations, or possess, use, sell, store, transport or dispose of in any way any radio-active substance or irradiating apparatus contrary to these Regulations: Provided that nothing in these Regulations shall be construed as limiting in any way the dose of radiation which may be given in the course of diagnosis or treatment of any disease, ailment or condition or suspected disease, ailment or condition.

Exemptions. The following is the schedule of radio-active substances exempted from the Regulations:

First Schedule.

MAXIMUM AMOUNTS OF RADIO-ACTIVE SUBSTANCE EXEMPTED FROM THESE REGULATIONS (Regulation 4.)

Any radio-active substance not listed in the table shall be considered as being in Group 2.

Group 1:—Maximum allowed: 1 microcurie.

Lead (210) Radium (226) Actinium (227) Plutonium (230) Americium (241) Polonium (219) Astatine (211) Uranium (233).

Group 2:—Maximum allowed: 10 microcuries.

Scandium (46) Cobalt (60) Strontium (90) Ruthenium (106) Silver (105) Tellurium (129) Iodine (131) Caesium (137) Cerium (144) Europium (154) Tungsten (181) Rhenium (183) Iridium (192).

Group 3:—Maximum allowed: 100 microcuries.

Phosphorus (32) Chlorine (36) Calcium (45) Scandium (48) Vanadium (48) Iron (59) Zinc (65) Gallium (72) Arsenic (76) Rubidium (86) Strontium (89) Yttrium (91) Niobium (95) Technetium (96) Rhodium (105) Silver (111) Cadmium (109) Tin (113) Tellurium (127) Barium (140) Lanthanum (140) Praesodymium (143) Samarium (151) Holmium (166) Thulium (170) Lutecium (177) Tantalum (182) Platinum (191) Gold (198) Thallium (200) Thallium (204) Lead (203) Thorium (234).

Group 4:—Maximum allowed: 1000 microcuries.

Hydrogen (3) Beryllium (7) Carbon (14) Sodium (24) Sulphur (35) Potassium (42) Chromium (51) Manganese (56) Iron (55) Nickel (59) Copper (64) Germanium (71)



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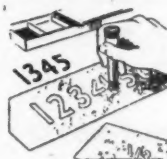
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VICTORIA—Continued

Molybdenum (99) Palladium (103) Promethium (147) Iridium (190) Gold (196) Thallium (201) Thallium (202).

Figures immediately following a substance in the above table refer to the atomic mass numbers of the substance; thus, for example Hydrogen (3) means Hydrogen of Atomic Mass three.

The Commission of Public Health may exempt from all or any of the Regulations any radio-active substance or any irradiating apparatus which is considered to be without significant hazard and shall authorise the labelling of apparatus or substance so exempted.

Penalties for breaches of the Regulations are—a fine of not more than £20 and in the case of continued offences a further daily penalty of not more than £5, but so that the total amount of penalty shall not exceed £100.

THE FEDERATED PHARMACISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND DISPENSARY EMPLOYEES' GUILD OF AUSTRALIA

Notice to Retail Pharmacists Employed in Victoria

All employed retail pharmacists are invited to attend the Pharmacy College at 8 p.m. on Monday, August 17.

Object: Retail wages board members representing employees wish to discover the views of employees on changes to the present award . . . including a suggested alteration to three weeks' annual leave for registered assistants and managers (as is available to dispensary and hospital employees).

It is believed that retail employees should have the opportunity to voice an opinion on the minimum wages and conditions which are available to them. Both members and non-members of this Guild are welcome.

Inserted by The Federated Pharmacists' Assistants' and Dispensary Employees' Guild of Australia.

J. H. SNOW,
Secretary, P.A.G.E.D.A.

Wages

The following wages are the minimum payable per 40 hours on or after July 13, 1959:

Retail Wages Board (Including Saturday Penalty Rates):

Apprentices—

1st year	£3 12 9
2nd year	£4 17 9
3rd year	£6 17 0
4th year	£8 5 0
5th year	£12 3 3
Unregistered male	£16 16 0
Unregistered female	£13 5 9
Manager (plus 7½% for reliever)	£24 10 9
Chief Pharmacist	£21 18 9
Pharmacist	£20 2 3

(The attention of employed retail pharmacists is drawn to a notice elsewhere in this Journal announcing a meeting of employees to consider alterations to the above award—to be held Monday, August 17, at 8 p.m., at the College.)

Dispensaries Wages Board (Including Saturday Penalty):

Apprentices—

1st year	£4 6 6
2nd year	£7 5 6
3rd year	£10 0 6
4th year	£14 5 0
Manager (reliever, add 10%)	£31 3 3
Pharmacist	£24 10 9
Unregistered assistant	£21 19 9

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HYOSCINE hydrobromide.

ESERINE alkaloid, salicylate, sulphate.

PILOCARPINE hydrochloride, nitrate.

STRYCHNINE alkaloid, hydrochloride.

COCAINE alkaloid, hydrochloride.

PETHIDINE hydrochloride.

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VICTORIA—Continued

Hospital Pharmacists Wages Board:

Apprentices—

1st year	£4 2 6
2nd year	£6 12 0
3rd year	£9 7 0
4th year	£12 10 0
5th year	£15 12 0

Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist—

(a) Where 4 or more pharmacists normally employed:

On appointment	£33 2 0
After 2 years	£34 12 0
After 5 years	£38 2 0

(b) Where 2 or more pharmacists normally employed:

On appointment	£30 12 0
After 2 years	£32 12 0
After 5 years	£36 2 0

(c) Where the Chief is the only pharmacist:

On appointment	£28 12 0
After 2 years	£30 12 0
After 5 years	£32 12 0

Senior Pharmaceutical Chemist:

On appointment	£25 12 0
After 2 years	£26 12 0
After 5 years	£27 12 0

Pharmaceutical Chemist:

On appointment	£23 12 0
2nd year	£24 12 0
Thereafter	£25 12 0

(See earlier reference to wages on p. 744).

FELLOWSHIP DINNER

Eighty Fellows of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria gathered for the Annual Fellowship Dinner in the Graduates' Room, Melbourne University Union, on the evening of June 26. Present as guests were members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. They were welcomed by the Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons.

During the evening Honorary Fellowships were presented by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Eric Scott, to Professor F. H. Shaw, Professor S. D. Rubbo (in absentia) and Mr. W. R. Jewell.

Mr. Scott said these Honorary Fellowships were not awarded indiscriminately. Their number was limited to 20 at any one time, but that maximum had never been reached.

The conferring of Honorary Fellowships was one way—perhaps the only way—in which the Society could publicly express its gratitude to persons who had helped pharmacy.

It was his pleasure on behalf of the Council to award Honorary Fellowships to three gentlemen who, over a long period of time, had done a great deal for pharmacy in Victoria. It was the Council's pleasure to pay tribute to them and to acknowledge publicly its appreciation of their services.

Professor Rubbo unfortunately was unable to be present because of the illness of his wife. He qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in Sydney. In his search for knowledge and in his desire to serve the public in a wider field, he devoted himself to studies in other branches of medical science. He held the degree of D.Ph., the Diploma of Bacteriology from the University of London, was a Bachelor of Science, and at the present time was Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Melbourne and Dean of the Faculty of Science. He was a distinguished scientist, a capable administrator and a very busy man. Notwithstanding this, whenever the Society called upon him for advice or help he never failed it.

Professor F. H. Shaw was not a pharmaceutical chemist. He was a pharmacologist and Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Melbourne. The interests of his Department and the educational side of the Society's work are closely allied. Professor



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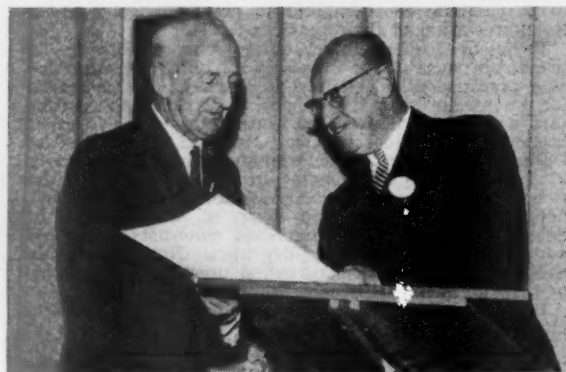
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AUSTRALIA

AT THE ANNUAL FELLOWSHIP DINNER



Key to illustrations shown at right.

VICTORIA—Continued

Shaw had given freely of his time to the College when called upon. He delivered a number of lectures each year to Fourth Year students of the College, and some of their own graduates undertook studies in his Department. As the College course tended towards degree level, it was clear that the liaison between Professor Shaw's Department and their own would be strengthened.

Mr. Scott said that Professor Shaw had helped pharmacy in various ways. He had contributed on many occasions to the columns of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" and had presented valuable papers at meetings of Section "O" A.N.Z.A.A.S. He was the author of the book "Pharmacology for Pharmacy" which he wrote especially for use by their students.

Professor Shaw's research work was known throughout the world. It had been most distinguished because of his interest in pharmacology at the cellular level, this being the modern and fundamental approach to pharmacology which renders Professor Shaw's contact with cell pharmacology so valuable. In association with other workers in his Department, he had established world fame by the discovery and development of a number of drugs new to medical science. These included Bemegride, Amiphenizole, Tacrin (tetrahydroaminacrine), Tropigline (Propionylatropine methylnitrite) and Poskine (a hyoscine ester).

Mr. Scott said he had something in common with Mr. Jewell. Mr. Jewell had held the office of Federal President of his professional organisation, the Australian Institute of Chemistry. Mr. Scott said it would be difficult to estimate the value of the public work done by Mr. W. R. Jewell. In his capacity as Director of State Laboratories and Government Chemist his duties were most extensive. Over a great number of years they had appealed frequently to him for information and help in all sorts of problems. In his own particular sphere and whatever they had asked of him had been readily and courteously given.

As a member of the Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel Mr. Jewell had given service of outstanding value. This they knew from the Pharmacy Board. The Council was very proud that these gentlemen were friends of pharmacy and to know that they had accepted the honour which they had conferred upon them. They were now part of the Fellowship, and it was their sincere hope that the bonds already existing between them and the Society would be strengthened.

AT THE ANNUAL FELLOWSHIP DINNER

1. L. to R.: Mrs. Scott, Prof. Shaw, Mrs. Jewell, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Jewell. (Honorary Fellowship was bestowed on Professor Shaw and Mr. Jewell during the function.)
2. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, Mr. E. Scott, O.B.E. (centre), with the two new Honorary Fellows, Professor F. H. Shaw (left) and Mr. W. R. Jewell (right).
3. At the Fellowship Dinner: Miss E. Marzorini chats with Mr. O. F. Lloyd.
4. Mr. J. Mitchell, Miss R. J. Burshett and Miss J. W. Reader at the Fellowship Dinner.
5. The Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, and Mrs. Sissons enjoy the buffet dinner with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jewell.
6. A happy group at the Annual Fellowship Dinner. L. to R.: Mrs. F. H. Shaw, Mrs. N. C. Manning, Professor Shaw and Mr. Manning.
7. Professor Shaw (left) being presented with his Honorary Fellowship Diploma by the President at the Annual Fellowship Dinner.
8. Mr. W. R. Jewell receives his Fellowship Diploma from Mr. E. Scott, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

THE VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY GRADUATION NIGHT

The ceremony of presentation of final examination diplomas is always a happy function.

This year the ceremony was held in the Public Lecture Theatre of the Arts Building, University of Melbourne, on June 22, at 8 p.m., when there was an attendance of nearly 500, including the successful students, their parents and friends, apprentice masters and members of the Council of the Society and the Pharmacy Board and College staff.

Mr. Eric Scott, President of the Society, presided over the gathering and extended a welcome to those present. He said that to preside at such a function was one of the pleasing tasks that fell to the lot of a harassed Society President. His part, however, was a small one, namely, to welcome everyone present.

He did that with pleasure. The most important people present were, of course, the students who had qualified. To them and to their parents who had encouraged and helped them throughout their course he extended a very special welcome.

Mr. Scott said he wished to refer particularly to those master chemists who had co-operated with the College by attending to a very important part of the students' education, namely, practice in the pharmacy and instruction in business routine and administration. These things were vitally important, as everyone knew who conducted a pharmacy.

He wished to express the sincere thanks of the Council to the Dean (applause) and his staff. No one knew better than the Council how they had carried out their tasks in very adverse conditions.

Mr. Scott said he congratulated those who had been so successful, but would leave any words of advice to those who were setting out on their life's career to other speakers.

The President then introduced to the meeting Professor E. S. Hills, Ph.C., D.Sc., D.I.C., F.R.S., F.A.A., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at the University of Melbourne, who delivered the address to the graduates.

Presentation of Diplomas

At the conclusion of Professor Hills' address the Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, introduced graduates to the President of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. N. C. Manning.

After presenting the Final Examination and Registration Certificates, Mr. Manning addressed the graduates. He said that never before had he stood before so many faces which all registered so much pleasure as did the diplomates that night.

They had all completed an arduous course. Considering the course as a whole, it would be difficult to imagine a more exacting course, both mentally and physically.

They had passed a very broad examination, an examination which was theoretical, practical and oral in its form, and which covered a wide diversity of subjects, ranging from chemistry to forensic pharmacy.

The reason the examination was so broad and difficult was that it gave the graduate a qualification which would take him anywhere. It would take him into general practice, into industrial practice, into hospital practice, and even overseas.

Mr. Manning said he had just returned from overseas, and there were three observations he would like to pass on to them: (1) That our graduates were very well received overseas. (2) That Australia had a contribution to make to overseas countries, particularly the under-developed countries. And (3) There was a very marked increase in the status of pharmacists, particularly in Great Britain.

This increase in status resulted from many things, but two important things were—(a) The magnificent School of Pharmacy in London, and (b) The elaboration

VICTORIA—Continued

by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain of a Code of Professional Conduct.

It was very fitting that at such a graduation they should have an address by such an outstanding world scientist as Professor Hills. His address had been a splendid one.

Although the course had seemed to contain great mental difficulties and was not completely understood by the student, the teachers always aimed at getting the student to recognise what a problem really was. It was so easy to look beside the problem, on top of the problem, or below the problem, and not see the problem as it really was. If the course helped the student to recognise problems, it had succeeded.

Fellowship Diplomas

The Dean introduced William S. G. Burgess, John B. Green, Alex Kauler and Janice W. Reader, certifying that they had completed the courses and passed the examinations entitling them to admission as Fellows of the Society. Mr. Scott then presented the Fellowship Diplomas to each and congratulated them on their success.

Fellowship Diplomas were presented in absentia to Raymond W. Barry and John Laird.

Professor Hills' lecture will be published in the July issue of the Journal.

Professor Hills' Address to the Graduates

I would be the last to try to induce in tonight's graduates an over-idealistic approach to the realities of life. Through their experiences in the practice of their profession, they will themselves meet with a wide range of human problems, for the work of the pharmacist lies very close to the core of medical practice in the attitude and personal difficulties of the patient himself. In such a situation, deep and sympathetic understanding rather than purely intellectual idealism is essential; one realises, too, that pharmacy is a business activity, and one in which all the complexities of finance and business principles and practice are involved. It is surely a field for the combination of skill, sensibility and common sense, but one in which the rewards of practice can be great. In the long run, given freedom from gross personal problems, the greatest satisfaction will come naturally from service directed towards the alleviation of human misery and suffering, conditions that have all too obviously been with us from the beginning of recorded time.

Australia today is scarcely the place to experience the physical sufferings that are still, unfortunately, so widespread in some countries, countries where overpopulation, disease and starvation go hand in hand.

GRADUATION CEREMONY 1959



A section of the large gathering who witnessed the Annual Presentation of Victorian Final Examination Diplomas and post-graduate Fellowships.



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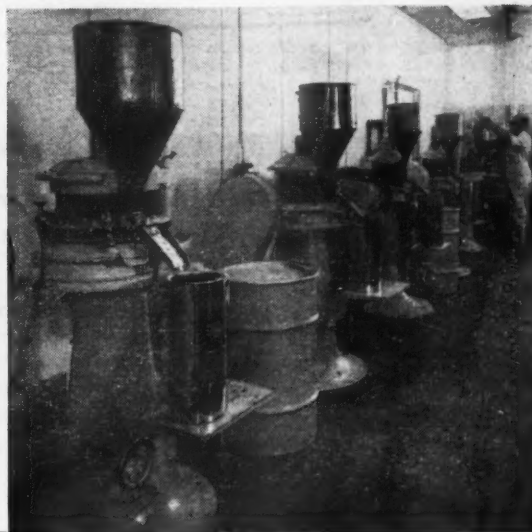
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VICTORIA—Continued

where the value of the individual human life is at a discount. If here we experience nothing of all this, I thought that tonight it might be interesting to tell you something of the great humanitarian moves that are being made under the auspices of the United Nations. The political aspects of U.N. are often brought to our notice, especially through the actions of the Security Council, but the social work is little heralded, although indeed it is worldwide in its impact and might be regarded as the most important activity carried on under the U.N. In order to plan and execute its activities in the social sphere, the U.N. has created various Specialised Agencies within itself, among which may be mentioned the Food and Agriculture Organisation (F.A.O.), the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.), and the U.N. Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation (U.N.E.S.C.O.).

A good deal of the work of the Specialised Agencies lies in the application of medical and scientific knowledge, although in U.N.E.S.C.O. there is also an important cultural section and an equally important section dealing with education. The technical and scientific societies, to which most of us belong, generally have as their foremost aim the advancement of some scientific discipline or professional activity and remain a good deal divorced from the application of the principles to the problems of the world. On the other hand, the main aim of the U.N. Specialised Agencies is the betterment of the conditions of life. Their aim is definitely humanitarian.

The "E" in U.N.E.S.C.O., relating to Education, was thought to be necessary because, particularly in the under-developed and over-populated countries, one of the main problems in improving the living conditions of the people is to make the individual realise the value of applying science, technology and medicine toward the benefit of the community. Just as in our own country in former years many primary producers were resistant to new ideas relating to farm management, so in countries such as India and Persia it was necessary to undertake a programme of education of the masses, to raise the level of their appreciation of the value of the technologies in their own interest. In general, they tended to persist with reverence and at times with real religious feeling with the practices of their forebears. Nothing illustrates this better than the attitude of the farmers in West Pakistan to the use of deep drilling to obtain underground water. For centuries these farmers have used a remarkable system for gathering shallow underground water from depths up to 150 feet. They dig a long underground gallery—sometimes as long as three miles—which collects the water from gravels and runs out to the surface lower down the valley. They have a great feeling of reverence for these galleries which are called qanats, and no reverence at all for the geologists who would like to drill to 1000 feet or more to obtain much greater volumes of underground water. In fact, they object, saying that this drilling would interfere with their qanats. This is quite wrong, but their objections have not yet been fully overcome.

Although I myself have been connected more with the scientific side of U.N.E.S.C.O., I have seen something of its educational programme and realise the great value of work such as that in the training of the blind which was carried out in Egypt under the leadership of a most able blind teacher from Canada. Blindness is one of the scourges of Egypt, as glaucoma is widespread, probably aided by the vast numbers of house flies. It was interesting to find that following the widespread use of D.D.T., the flies almost disappeared for a year, but gradually returned in a variety that is not only immune to D.D.T. but is much more troublesome to human beings than the original flies. So the problem of blindness remains in Egypt, and special training for the blind is urgently required.

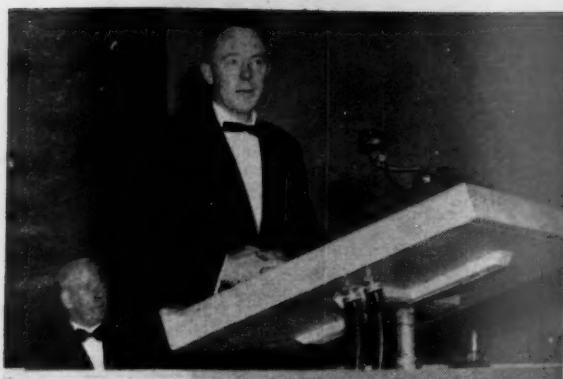
Educational programmes are arranged also for scientists and for technicians. Throughout the Middle East the position of the skilled technician is very low in social status, but all countries concerned now recognise the need for technical education at the apprenticeship level. A former principal of our own Royal Melbourne Technical College (Mr. Ellis) spent two years in Egypt, where I first met him, advising the Government on a programme of technical education.

One must also recognise that by putting moral pressure on the leaders of some under-developed countries to raise the lot of their people, the Special Agencies of U.N. have had an influence much wider than in their own direct programmes.

One of the essential stages in these plans has been the collection and publication of fundamental data about population, population increase, food production, agricultural practices, hygiene and so on, in countries where census figures had not previously been available in reliable form. It has certainly been one of the outstanding achievements of U.N. to bring home forcibly to us the huge annual increase in population of the world, which a few years ago was estimated at 35,000,000 but appears now to be nearer 50,000,000. Such a vast annual increase naturally implies a continuation of the effort to increase the productivity of agricultural land, to bring into production land which is now unused or little used, and to find ways of preventing the deterioration of arable land which in some countries, particularly in Pakistan in the Indus Valley, is currently proceeding at such a rate that more land is going out of production, chiefly because the soil is becoming saline, than is being brought into use each year by the extension of irrigation. Of course, it is not only food that these new inhabitants of the globe require, but a good deal of the effort of the U.N. Agencies is in fact directed towards food and health.

The Arid Zone project of U.N.E.S.C.O. is one of which I have some knowledge, and in which Australia has consistently displayed official interest. This project commenced in 1948, when the General Assembly of U.N.E.S.C.O. noted the vast extent of arid land in the world, its low productivity, the low standard of life of the people especially in the older deserts of the Middle East, and the potentiality of such arid country to produce food if water supplies become available. An International Advisory Committee was accordingly set up in 1951, comprising scientists with special knowledge from several countries, and funds were made available for the use of the Committee. Arising out of its work, there have been established research institutes especially devoted to desert development in Egypt, Israel, Pakistan, Iran and now in India, where teams of scientists work together to study soils, vegetation, drainage, underground water supplies, the demineralisation of salt water, the use of solar energy for domestic purposes and many other problems. Already there have been significant advances made, particularly in the use of underground water and of demineralised salt water, and also in the introduction of plants suitable for the climatic and soil conditions in the countries concerned.

Just as it is possible for man's activities to improve much arid land, so it is certain that many arid regions have been desecrated by the hand of man. The beautiful white limestone mountains of Mediterranean lands were once soil-covered grassy or forested slopes. In the Riviera the farmers of today still carry the soil washed down after storms back up the hill slopes in baskets. The Algerian oak a couple of generations ago clothed many of the ranges of north-west Africa. French settlers, grandparents of the Colonial French of today, hunted wild boar in great oak forests, where today not a tree or shrub is to be seen and the landscape looks like a desert. When Alexander reached India after his long journey from Greece, he found the Indus Valley densely forested and almost impregnable. Today this is very largely a treeless semi-desert area, although it is watered by one of the great rivers of the world. It is clear that we do have many man-made deserts, and,



VICTORIA—Continued

in fact, it is in these despoiled areas that we have the greatest hope of rehabilitating the countryside.

Australia has been a rich source of plants suitable for arid regions, and just as the gum tree is now well known in California, so also you will see magnificent groves in Cairo and in Israel. Although I am a geologist, I was able, after some negotiations with the quarantine authorities, to send a large batch of mangrove seedlings collected near Altona to the Egyptian Desert Research Institute, which had requested them for use along the Red Sea coast, where it was hoped our mangroves would be well suited climatically. The idea was to establish a tanning industry, using mangrove bark, and I understand that the seedlings arrived after their long journey by air in quite good order, and that they are now flourishing. This perhaps illustrates one of the most fruitful results of the Arid Zone project, which is the establishment of personal contacts between scientists in most of the major countries of the world, who, in one way or another, may be able to assist their fellow-workers either with the supply of materials or with special technical knowledge. The U.N.E.S.C.O. programme calls for considerable expenditure in awarding fellowships for young scientists from the under-developed countries to spend a year or so abroad, thus being brought up to date, generally in some practical aspect of their work. There have also been held several training courses of a month or six weeks' duration on subjects such as Arid Zone Vegetation, Climatology, Geophysics, Underground Water Development and the like.

Australia is well known as a country which makes very considerable use of underground water, especially in the Great Artesian Basin, as well as of surface water, in our irrigation schemes. Even here, although we have excellent technical advice through State and Commonwealth agencies, there has been some deterioration of irrigated land by salinity. This is very largely a problem connected with the amount of water used and the adequacy of drainage, and because of our experience in this field we have much to offer, so that we find visitors coming to us to learn our practices in irrigated areas.

I myself am fairly confident that the deserts will within 100 years become some of the most valuable regions of the Globe. Already they remain the largest

sparsely inhabited regions where life can be maintained, and where there are great possibilities if water supplies can become available. The other great uninhabited regions are the cold zones, where one cannot foresee any productivity. The use of surface irrigation and underground water permits us to nibble into the deserts, but surely we can look forward to the use of atomic power not only for industry and farming but in the long run for the distillation of salt water in quantities large enough for irrigation. Furthermore, the deserts have their own fascination, and we have seen in the U.S. that they have become useful open spaces—playgrounds as it were for the over-populated better watered parts. Again, as the scale of our technical thinking gets larger, and for both military and scientific purposes we begin to shoot intercontinental rockets or space rockets, the value of sparsely inhabited lands with a reasonably suitable climate becomes more obvious. The potentialities of the deserts are indeed great, but in the meantime one has only to visit the refugee camps in Karachi or at Gaza to realise that we have still an immediate human problem in the betterment of living conditions in the under-developed arid lands.

This brings me to another important aspect of U.N. work, i.e., to arrange for experts to visit countries badly in need of technical advice, for periods of up to two years. The request for the expert is expressed by the country concerned in consultation with one of the Specialised Agencies, but his salary is drawn from the funds of a different section of U.N. known as the Technical Assistance Board. In Australia the Commonwealth Government, acting through the Office of Education and the Department of Labour and National Service, arranges for Australian experts to proceed abroad under this scheme, and it is pleasing to note how successful the majority of Australians have been in this kind of work, seemingly making better contacts with the individual workers in the foreign land than has been the case with experts from some other nations.

Thus we return to the point that I mentioned in connection with your own work in pharmacy, i.e., the great importance of the human side in the work of scientists, medical men and their close allies. Indeed, when we use a word like "science," there is a tendency to forget that "science" is what is done by scientists, and that "science" scarcely exists apart from the individuals who perform in the field of intellectual or practical activity under discussion. We are, perhaps, often led astray by this tendency—for instance, in talking about a university or a school or a college of pharmacy; but one has only to visit a country such as Egypt in the role of a technical expert to realise to what an extent the success of such a mission depends on understanding and willingness to co-operate both on the part of the expert and of the individuals—officials, professional men, technicians and workers—in the country concerned. Even the kind of solution that might be arrived at very largely hinges on these personal factors, and we have to remember that the aim of all such work is to better mankind rather than to achieve some ideological system in science, medicine or sociology.

The U.N. is not the only organisation that is currently spending money in this kind of work. The U.S.A., after the North Atlantic Treaty, instituted what it called the "4" Programme, and spent many millions, especially in the under-developed countries, on irrigation schemes, education programmes and the like. This work is still being undertaken, although now it is known as the I.C.A., i.e., International Co-operation Administration. The Colombo Plan has almost identical aims, although, of course, in both cases the plans are coloured by political and strategic considerations which, to the extent that is possible, are avoided in the U.N. work. Naturally, difficulties continually arise, especially in areas as complex as the Middle East, where particularly the situation in Israel, Iran and the Arab states causes administrative difficulties. Nevertheless, in the Arid Zone Committee of U.N.E.S.C.O., we have seen

1. Professor E. S. Hills, Ph.D., F.R.S., delivering the oration to graduates and guests. Mr. F. C. Kent, B.Com., Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, is seated to the left.
2. Miss J. W. Reader receiving her Fellowship Diploma from Mr. E. Scott, O.B.E., President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.
3. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, Mr. E. Scott, O.B.E., presents a Fellowship Diploma to Mr. W. S. G. Burgess.
4. Mr. N. C. Manning, F.P.S., President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, congratulates Miss B. M. Cowling on receiving her Final Examination Diploma.
5. Mr. B. W. Fox is presented with his diploma by the Board's President, Mr. N. C. Manning.
6. The Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, introduces Miss I. E. Kazins, who receives her diploma from the President of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. N. C. Manning.
7. The President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, Mr. N. C. Manning, F.P.S., presents Mr. Alan G. Woodley with his Final Examination Diploma.
8. Flying Officer A. Kauler, R.A.A.F., being presented with his Fellowship Diploma by the President of the Society, Mr. E. Scott, O.B.E.



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VICTORIA—Continued

Indians and Pakistanis, Israelis and Egyptians, meeting as scientific colleagues and becoming aware that, at the personal level, it is possible to develop friendship and understanding. On the other hand, it does, I believe, emerge that many generations of co-operation in technical work will be required to overcome fundamental differences in nationalistic outlook. I believe that the U.N., through its Specialised Agencies working in the cultural and technical fields, is making a very significant contribution toward the eventual growth of the idea of the unity of the human race—an idea which will obviously always be coloured and given vitality by those interesting differences which distinguish individual from individual and race from race. But here I am getting into almost uncharted waters because, however much has been written about the races of man, it remains true that we have very little understanding even of what we are meant to be talking about, and it suffices for me to be able to recognise among the people of today various typical physiognomies which one can see represented in the carvings, drawings and paintings that have come down to us from ancient times. As Mr. Pepys used to write: "What will come of it, God knows."

Programmes of the type undertaken by U.N. Agencies must continue to exist not only because the problems remain only partially solved but because scientific advances bring new potentialities year by year. The same thought applies to any of us who practise a profession, and pharmacology has certainly been among the foremost in the rate of scientific advance over the last few years. Your own training has been a very broad one—doubtless many of you have felt it to be unnecessarily so—but surely if you are to take an intelligent and enlightened interest in your practice you too will need to follow and to understand the advances that will come in future years. I trust that you will all gain fruitful and happy lives through the many-sided aspects of your work, and I have very great pleasure in congratulating you all on the successful outcome of your studies.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at "Guild House," St. Francis street, Melbourne, on July 8, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. N. C. Manning (President) in the chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, K. E. Hartley, W. R. Iliffe, W. Wishart, the Registrar and Deputy Registrar.

Correspondence.—Correspondence dealt with included the following:—

From the Department of Health, intimating that Mr. S. J. Baird had been appointed a member of the Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee, vice Mr. A. W. McGibbony, resigned.

To the Dean of the College of Pharmacy, thanking him for detailed information supplied in reference to proposals for the new College curriculum.

From the Department of Health, advising that Amending Regulations under the Medical Act 1958 were approved by the Governor in Council on May 26. (Cleanliness, equipment in pharmacies, etc.)

To local chemists and the manager of a hospital in a country town, drawing attention to the requirements of the Regulations in relation to supply of Specified Drugs.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was transacted:—

Applications for Registration Granted.—Brian Joseph Baquie, Philip Thomas Beresford, Henry Geoffrey Henshall, Donald McGregor Johns, Sydney Shenker, Neville Frederick Spielvogel, Alan Fredrick Watson, Ian Ralph

Ampt, Graham James Duffus, Harold Paul Saffer, James Melbourne Douglas, Anita Marie Sim, Ronald Norman Thomas Sword, Noel Burnett Hanger, Maija Kimenis, Wendy Dorothea Morrow, Alfred John Widdicombe, Patricia Anne Williams, Catherine Ann Johnson, Allen Frank Adderly, Brian Patrick Grogan, Nancy Winifred Hindson, John Curtis Murphy and John Francis Curwood.

Names Restored to the Register: Ian David McLoed and Geraldine Denise Turriff O'Connor (Mrs. Howlett).

Erasure by Death: Alfred Forbes Bray.

Certificates of Identity Issued: 7.

Managers and Relievers Notified: 33.

New Pharmacies Opened: 9.

Change of Ownership Notified: 6.

Opium Permits Issued: 15.

Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred: 3.

Certificates of Exemption Issued: 31.

Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued: 5.

Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued: 1.

Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued: 33.

Applications for Dangerous Drugs Authorities in Hospitals Issued: 3.

Police Reports re Poisonings: Benedryl 1, fatal; various tablets (veganin, phenobarb and aspirin), 1, non-fatal; arsenical weed killers 2, fatal; toxic vermicide 1, non-fatal; chloral hydrate 1, fatal.

President's Report on Overseas Visit.—The President made a brief report to the Board on his inquiries concerning Board matters while overseas recently. He referred particularly to discussions with pharmaceutical and other authorities in the United Kingdom and his visit to the Narcotics Division of the United Nations Organisation. His observations, he said, were set out in some detail in a written report, copies of which had been supplied to Board members.—The report was formally received.

Members of the Board expressed their thanks to the President for the work he had undertaken and for the informative and interesting report he had presented. Mr. Callister said a very pleasing feature was that for the first time, so far as he knew, a representative of the Board had visited U.N.O. Headquarters at Geneva, and had discussed a number of problems, which from time to time exercised the minds of Board members, directly with administrators of the various organisations set up to control the traffic in Dangerous Drugs by U.N.O.

Uniform Schedules.—A further progress report concerning work of the sub-committee preparing schedules for inclusion in a new Poisons Act for submission to the Government was made to the Board. Consideration was given to the recommendations on this subject from the Conference of Pharmacy Boards and the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, held in Adelaide in May.

The Board noted progress and resolved that efforts be made to have an Amending Poisons Act which would replace the present one and would be in keeping with recommendations regarding uniformity to be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

Practical Training Under New Medical Act.—The President reported that a small sub-committee met during the month to discuss details concerning conditions under which practical training under the new system would operate. The suggestions of the committee were presented to the meeting and the following points were agreed upon:

(1) That a minimum of 3000 hours' practical training must be completed.

(2) That 1000 hours might be taken, at the option of the student, after completion of the first academic year and before finishing the academic course.

(3) That not less than 2000 hours' practical training must be completed under an agreement with a chemist after completion of the full academic course.

The President said that the proposals would be dealt with in greater detail at a meeting with representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Federated

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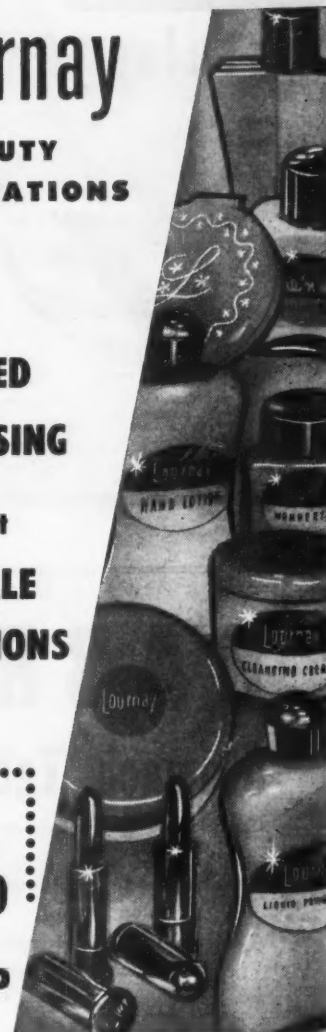
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VICTORIA—Continued

Pharmaceutical Service Guild, which had been called for that evening.

Single Convention For Narcotic Drugs.—The President reported that a communication had been received from the Health Department seeking the Board's comments on a number of points arising from a proposal of the United Nations Organisation that a single convention to replace the existing ten treaties should be negotiated.

The Board agreed with the proposal for consolidation and recorded its opinion on several matters dealt with in the draft forwarded for consideration. Drafting of a reply was left in the hands of the President.

Dangerous Drugs.—A recommendation from the United Nations Organisation transmitted through the Health Department was considered, and it was resolved that the recommendations re the addition of several new substances to the Sixth Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928, paragraph 1, be adopted.

Application For Restoration of Name to Register.—A pharmaceutical chemist whose name had been removed from the Pharmaceutical Register under the provisions of Section 89 of the Medical Act 1928, attended the meeting at noon for questioning, following receipt of an application from him for restoration. The Board, after hearing the chemist, deferred making any decision until a later meeting.

Final Examination.—The President said it would be necessary for the Board to determine the dates on which the Final Examinations would in future be conducted. Under the terms of the Amending Act the examination would require to be held twice annually instead of four times as at present. A letter from the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association on the subject was read. The Board resolved that an examination would be conducted in November, 1959, and a further one in April, 1960.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £2,844/18/4, and accounts totalling £1,224/9/11 were passed for payment.

The meeting then terminated.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 413th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited was held at 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on July 15 at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, D. A. Lees, E. A. O. Moore, N. V. Orr, J. W. Pollock and the Secretary.

Welcome to Mr. N. V. Orr.—The Chairman welcomed Mr. Orr on his return from abroad, stating his colleagues had missed him very much. They hoped he had had a very pleasant and profitable trip, both from a health point of view and because of the information he would have gathered. Mr. Orr, in thanking the Chairman for his welcome, said there was much of interest that he hoped to present later in the meeting.

Share Purchases.—Some purchases were still outstanding at the June meeting, but these had been completed during the month.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:—

From Mrs. Margaret Standfield, asking that her sincere thanks be conveyed to the Directors for the gift (electric fry pan) presented to her on the occasion of her resignation after 10½ years' service.

Dealing with the Civil Defence School to be held shortly at Macedon, the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria advised that the nomination of Mr. Ian H. Barnes, as submitted by P.D.L., had been approved.

To Melbourne Fire Office Ltd., advising that Mr. D. M. Rutherford would be taking over the pharmacy of Mr. R. R. Cochran at Healesville and would require additional insurances, which were specified. Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. had replied intimating that Mr. Rutherford would be held covered pending the visit of an Inspector.

A member inquired whether it would be possible for him to have a copy of his policy with the M.L.C. Informed that quite a lot of formality (and expense) was associated with the supplying of a duplicate policy. In the event of this being necessary, the member was recommended to communicate direct with the M.L.C.

The Chairman said he had just received a letter signed by Mr. J. Wright, Deputy Secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union, London, in reference to Mr. Orr's visit recently. There had been an exchange of views, and it was clear that a number of problems they had to face also existed in Australia. Mr. Orr said he had been well received and had been given every assistance. It was resolved that the letter be appropriately acknowledged by the Secretary.

To the South Australian Branch, following inquiry in regard to the Accident and Sickness insurance policy of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., advising that, according to information furnished to P.D.L., no company would be prepared to issue an accident and sickness insurance cover providing for partial incapacity on account of sickness. To qualify for assistance under this type of policy, the policyholder must be confined to his home.

The correspondence was received.

New Members Elected.—Miss Catherine M. L. Annand, Inverloch; Mrs. Annie H. J. Buckland, Ringwood; Joseph J. Gelb, Blackburn; Alan Michael, Melbourne; Miss Wendy D. Morrow, Balwyn; Donal McC. Rutherford, Healesville; Mrs. Heather I. Spencer, Elwood; John C. Spencer, Elwood; William Swedosh, Ringwood.

Journal Report.—Mr. Cossar's report on matters dealt with by the Committee of Management of the Journal included advice that copies of the reprint of "Prescription Proprietaries Guide for Doctors and Chemists" would be available on July 24.

Legal Advice.—A member cashed a cheque for a customer, but the cheque was returned marked "Refer to Drawer." Later there was a payment of £8 on account. The Solicitor outlined the member's rights, and this information was conveyed to him.

Another inquiry concerned a neon sign installation not required by the purchaser of the pharmacy.

Claims.—The Solicitor had disclaimed liability on behalf of a country member against whom a claim had been made.

M.L.C. Agreement.—The new draft agreement had been examined by the Solicitor, and his comments had been discussed with the M.L.C.

After discussion, Mr. Moore moved that, subject to the incorporation of a variation affecting one clause, the draft agreement previously submitted be accepted and that the new agreement be signed and sealed on behalf of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. This motion was seconded by Mr. Lees and carried.

Talks at Guild District Meetings.—The Chairman reported that, in company with Mr. Moore and the Secretary, he had given a talk at the Guild District at Traralgon on June 24. Chemists from surrounding districts met at the Grand Junction Hotel at Traralgon, where the talk was given. It was quite a good meeting, well-attended, and he thought the talk had been very well received. A lot of questions were asked, mostly to do with N.H.S. As regards some of these inquiries they could not offer any help, but on others they were able to offer some advice.

Income Tax Inquiries.—The Secretary said the suggestion made by the South Australian Branch and discussed at Adelaide on May 26 as part of the business before the meeting of Interstate representatives of

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VICTORIA—Continued

P.D.L. had been referred to the P.D.L. solicitor, whose reply was then read.

Because of the cost involved (estimated as likely to be between £4/4/- and £8/8/- for each inquiry handled), and because many inquiries would call for comment by the P.D.L. expert on matters already handled by a member's own expert, it was unanimously resolved that no action be recommended on a Commonwealth basis, but that the Branch offices might exercise a discretionary power in handling any such inquiries.

N.P.U. and C.D.A.—Mr. Orr presented a comprehensive report, and tabled a number of papers handed to him in London following his visits to the offices of the Chemists' Defence Association Ltd. and the National Pharmaceutical Union of Great Britain.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Orr for his report. His remarks had been most interesting, and the Directors were looking forward to examining the papers that Mr. Orr had brought back with him.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £978/11/5. Accounts totalling £389/17/1 were passed for payment.

General.—The Chairman reported that a new service—"Camberwell and District Night Dispensary"—would be opening shortly in Camberwell. It would comprise up to 20 partners and would be situated in Camberwell road between the junction and the Rivoli. The service would be available between the hours 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. on six nights a week—there would be no service on Sunday nights at present.

Rentals as from August 1.—Mr. Barnes said according to information given to him by an estate agent, premises comprising both a business and a dwelling would work under two leases in future—one for the business and one for the dwelling. The lease would have to be reviewed by the Fair Rents Court on or after August 1. The business premises would become subject to current values, and the dwelling would be let under a lease based on 1940 valuations plus 25 per cent.

Mr. Moore said another point that had come to his notice was that if the rent was raised on August 1, the tenant first had to agree before that rental became operative. If the tenant did not agree to pay the increased rental, the owner would have the right to move for the eviction of the tenant.

The meeting closed at 1.35 p.m.

THE GUILD

**S.B.C.
Meeting**

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on July 7, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. N. F. Keith (President), Messrs. F. H. Bedford, K. L. C. Davies, J. W. D. Crowley, E. Scott, J. T. DeRavin, J. K. Gosstray, B. N. Smith, G. Carter, J. D. Clarke, G. W. Siebler, R. Grinlington, H. C. B. Henshall, C. M. Waters, C. McLeod, A. W. Cocking, A. K. Lloyd, A. O. C. Blake, W. J. Langtry, S. M. Adams, A. Rigg, C. I. Molloy, Miss I. McGillivray, and W. J. Wright (Secretary). Mr. K. G. Attwill was present by invitation.

Executive Report.—The Executive report was presented by the President, and included the minutes of the Executive Meeting held on June 11, a report on the meeting with the wholesalers to discuss the relievers' pool and a report on the Diabetic Association, Nyal and Glaxo.

The Executive report was received.

Arising out of the report it was decided to write to the Pharmacy Board stating that this Committee view with alarm the proposed letting of premises on the basis of percentage turnover, as this is a breach of company pharmacy regulations.

Correspondence.—A letter from Cornwall Stodart & Co. was read, promising a report on the P.A.T.A. constitution within a week or 10 days.

A letter from the Pharmaceutical Society regarding advertising by chemists was discussed. Mr. Scott stated that the ambition of the Society was to control ethical practices by members, and the Society was now in process of being armed with new powers to deal with unethical practices.

In accordance with the request from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria for representatives of the Guild to attend a meeting with the Board and the Pharmaceutical Society to discuss the conditions under which practical training shall be carried out under the new system, Messrs. Keith, Bedford, Scown and Davies were nominated.

Following a request from the Pharmaceutical Society for suggestions on the subject "Pharmacy Administration" for the third year of the proposed new course, it was reported that the Executive was working on a number of ideas.

Federal Report.—Mr. Scott reported that the Standing Committee was to meet the Government on July 15, that the case would be argued on its merits, and a report submitted to the next meeting.

He also reported that grocers were asking for an allowance on income tax for medicines sold, and expressed the opinion that he did not think this would be granted.

The Merchandising and Publicity Scheme was discussed, and it was agreed that this ought to be controlled Federally. It was resolved that the Merchandising and Publicity Committee draft a motion to Federal Council that advertising policy should be in the hands of Federal Council.

A finance report was submitted by Mr. Bedford, and it was decided to adopt the suggestion in the report that the remit be sent to Federal Council. Mr. Lloyd complimented the Executive for having formulated the scheme and strongly supported the remit. Mr. Langtry also supported the motion.

Report on Questionnaire: It was reported that over 800 replies had been received to the questionnaire on N.H.S. Mr. DeRavin reported that all these had been gone through and there was still more work to be done. He added that he thought the information obtained would disprove several of the Government's arguments. The Committee expressed appreciation of the work done by Mr. DeRavin.

Wages Board Report.—Mr. Crowley reported that the Wages Board had been called together about a week ago and that he had sat as the employers' representative. He added that the prime purpose was to adjust the award because of the increase in the Basic Wage and that increases were granted. He stated that he had worked out the new figures and that these have been checked by the Assistants' Guild and agreement reached and stated that the new wages should be circularised to members.

New Members Elected.—Frankston Evening Prescription Service, Mr. G. M. Purdy, Mrs. A. H. J. Buckland, Mr. N. H. Hookey, Mr. P. W. Messenger, Mr. D. McC. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. and E. N. Oscar, Messrs. C. L. Mitton and D. S. Thomas, Messrs. G. E. LePlastrier and P. M. Davey.

Date for Closing of Nominations.—It was resolved that the date for closing of nominations for office-bearers of the Branch be fixed as 12 noon, July 27.

The meeting closed at 12.20 a.m.



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QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, 'phone B 8407.

An interstate visitor who made a brief call to Brisbane on his sea voyage to North Queensland during the month was **Mr. F. T. Holmes**, of Tasmania.

Mr. F. B. Hosking, of Surfers' Paradise, is opening a branch pharmacy at Main Beach, Southport.

Mr. C. J. Lindley is establishing a pharmacy at 6 Willmah street, Aspley.

A former Victorian pharmacist, **Mr. E. J. P. Hewitt**, has purchased David's Pharmacy at 290 Edward street, Brisbane.

Marriage.—**Mr. Keith Strain**, of Nundah, was married to **Miss Kay Mole**, of Highgate Hill, in St. Mary's Church of England, Kangaroo Point, on June 27. Congratulations and good wishes.

ENGAGEMENTS

Two pharmacists who announced their engagement during the month, and who qualified at the Pharmacy Board's Final Examination in November, 1958, are **Miss Holly Kate Harding Smith**, of Southport, and **Mr. Cecil Turner**, of Mackay.

Another pharmacist whose engagement was announced this month was **Miss Desney Frazer**, of Kedron, whose fiance is **Mr. Lindsay Mullins**, of Camp Hill.

Also recently announced was that of **Miss Barbara Anne Foote**, of Yeronga, to **Mr. Aleksander J. Howoruz**, of East Brisbane.

FINAL EXAMINATION RESULTS

We offer congratulations and good wishes to the following who passed the Final Examination of the Pharmacy Board in June:—**Mrs. C. A. Edwards**, Misses **L. V. Dunlea**, **G. E. Govey**, **J. M. Grigor**, **J. Neylan**, **J. M. Trower**, **R. M. Volker**, Messrs. **G. J. Bennett**, **J. F. Burke**, **I. T. Crighton**, **E. G. Davidson**, **B. W. Davis**, **K. L. Doyle**, **K. A. French**, **G. M. Fyson**, **P. B. Geaney**, **N. P. Gearing**, **W. D. Hobart**, **G. W. Ilott**, **D. J. LeCornu**, **T. M. Newman**, **T. G. Odum**, **R. E. Pope**, **R. C. Rao**, **D. Sirmis**, **D. R. Tait**.

QUEENSLAND CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

The club visited Toowoomba on July 5, when competitions were enjoyed on the beautiful Toowoomba golf course. Many local chemists also participated in the competitions. A good number of competitors entered the various events, and the following were the winners:—

A Grade: **Mr. Geoff Newman**.

B Grade: **Mr. Len Martin**.

Four-ball: **Mr. L. Hood-Mr. Bert Asprey**.

Associates: **Mrs. Ian Brusasco**.

OBITUARY

Many pharmacists in Queensland will regret to hear of the death of **Mr. W. A. Collins**, who passed away during the month at the age of 73.

For many years **Mr. Collins** practised as a pharmacist in Cairns. Coupled with his pharmacy interest was his public-spirited interest in local activities. **Mr.**

Collins was a former Mayor of Cairns, having held that position for 22 years.

At the time of his death **Mr. Collins** was Chairman of the Cairns Regional Electricity Board and President of the Cairns-Mulgrave Water Supply Board. He had also been patron of the Cairns Aquatic Club for the last 31 years.

A civic funeral was tendered to the late **Mr. Collins** after Solemn Requiem Mass at St. Monica's Cathedral, Cairns.

Sincere sympathy is extended to **Mrs. Collins** and her daughter in their bereavement.

ROCKHAMPTON PHARMACEUTICAL DISCUSSION GROUP

The third meeting of the Discussion Group was held on June 25 at the Y.W.C.A. Hall, there being 27 members present. A report was given by **Mr. K. Nash** on the progress made by the Committee in preparing the list of labelling "over the counter" lines. Much work had been done and the list should be ready for distribution at the August meeting.

It was decided that the group subscribe to "The Pharmaceutical Journal" and "Pharmacy International," and that readers be appointed to read these and the "A.J.P." and report on articles of interest. **Mr. D. Sullivan**, **Mr. J. Grayson** and **Mr. K. Sullivan** were appointed for the ensuing year.

The meeting was then addressed by **Mr. D. Sullivan**, who spoke on his work in England and conditions in British pharmacy, and told of his adventures at sea whilst employed on the "Orion."

The meeting concluded with the showing of a film on "Hay Fever and Phagocytosis," kindly lent by P.D. & Co.

CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES

On July 5, at the Windsor club, the chemists played the dentists in a round of the Milne-Brown Cup for 1959. The chemists won by two points on the day's aggregate. The scores were:

	Chemists	Dentists
Benjamin, Nolan, McGuire, McWatters	33	16
Hyslop, Gillies, Roush, Hall	18	24
Vance, Wiley, Chapman, Ward	15	24
	66	64

The doctors have scored four points, chemists four points and dentists two points. The dentists will meet the doctors in the next game.

On July 19 the club enjoyed an afternoon game against members of the Tarragindi club. This is one of the newest clubs in Brisbane, and has a very nice setting. The chemists lost to the home club. The scores were:

	Chemists	Tarragindi
Archibald, McGuire, Wiley, Ward	26	24
Benjamin, Nolan, Roush, McWatters	19	29
Barnett, Wilson, Brown, Coffey	17	27
Garozzo, Lewis, Chapman, Mowat	17	35
	96	130

McDermott and **Barnes** in a pairs game

July 31 is the closing day to register for the trip to Sydney to play against the New South Wales chemist bowlers from September 20 to 26. A few more players are required for the Queensland contingent. Any who are interested are asked to contact **Lou Hall**, Ph.C., Samford Road, Gaythorne.

All Queensland players who will be making the trip

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QUEENSLAND—Continued

are invited to be present at a meeting at Drysdale Chambers, 4 Wickham street, Brisbane, on August 4, at 8 p.m.

The next afternoon game will be on August 16 at Beenleigh. It is hoped there will be a good attendance.

"BABY NEWMAN APPEAL"

During the month the Council of the Society established the Baby Newman Fund to assist a final year student who has a child 22 months of age with a hole-in-the-heart condition requiring specialised medical attention in the southern States.

The response has been most promising. We do thank those who have contributed, and list their names herewith. Coupled with the Council's thanks is also the deep appreciation of the parents of the child for the assistance that has been given.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Queensland Pharmaceutical Students' Society	30	0	0	Mr. W. R. Dodds	2	2	0
National Association of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia	15	0	0	Mr. R. L. Darley	2	2	0
G. A. Garozzo	10	0	0	Mr. F. H. Phillips	2	2	0
Miss U. Minnis	5	5	0	A. V. W. Rymer & Co.	2	2	0
Mr. N. E. Clarke	5	5	0	Mr. J. F. McDonald	2	2	0
Mr. R. G. Strain	5	5	0	Mr. J. R. Young	2	2	0
Mr. R. G. Dixon	5	5	0	Mr. J. Vann	2	2	0
Mr. J. F. Lehmann	5	5	0	Mr. H. G. Louttit	2	2	0
Mr. W. E. Hendy	5	5	0	Mr. D. Adkins	2	2	0
Mr. J. Tooma	5	5	0	Mr. K. W. Newson	2	2	0
Mr. A. Emmanuel	5	5	0	Mr. J. J. Delahunty	2	2	0
Mr. F. G. Marshall	5	5	0	Mr. K. Tudor	2	2	0
Mr. G. A. Rothnie	5	5	0	Mr. J. M. McBride	2	2	0
Mr. K. A. Fox	5	5	0	Mr. A. Zafr	2	2	0
Mr. G. G. Vann	5	5	0	Mr. Morris Jones	2	2	0
Mr. and Mrs. M. Jarrott	4	4	0	Mr. F. S. Kentish	2	2	0
Mr. P. M. Benjamin	3	3	0	Mr. S. E. Leeson	2	2	0
Mr. T. G. Parer	3	3	0	Mr. R. F. West	2	2	0
Mr. C. F. Regan	3	3	0	Mr. M. G. Hooper	2	2	0
Mrs. E. A. Boden	2	2	0	Mr. R. Sekel	2	2	0
Mrs. J. Nye	2	2	0	Mr. A. L. Hodgson	2	2	0
Mrs. N. J. McLennan	2	2	0	Mr. J. F. Macdermott	2	2	0
Miss E. F. Chalmers	2	2	0	Mr. N. Edmiston	2	2	0
Miss G. Elliott	2	2	0	Mr. J. V. Stitt	2	2	0
Miss H. W. Reuther	2	2	0	Mr. A. E. Shields	2	2	0
Miss J. Trotter	2	2	0	Mr. B. F. McDermott	2	2	0
Miss S. B. Trotter	2	2	0	Mr. F. P. O'Rourke	2	2	0
Miss E. A. Everett	2	2	0	Mr. N. L. Topping	2	2	0
Miss R. I. M. Whitehead	2	2	0	Mr. C. E. White	2	2	0
Mr. G. E. Bourke	2	2	0	Mr. S. N. Coker	2	2	0
Mr. C. Casell	2	2	0	Darragh's Pharmacies	2	2	0
Mr. B. G. Cooney	2	2	0	Mr. C. J. Schull	2	2	0
Mr. R. R. Chilton	2	2	0	Mr. E. J. Brock	2	2	0
Mr. E. S. Cripps	2	2	0	Mr. A. D. Young	2	2	0
Mr. A. W. Eberhardt	2	2	0	South-East Guild	2	2	0
Mr. A. B. Gainford	2	2	0	Zone	2	2	0
Mr. R. G. Gardner	2	2	0	Mr. R. K. Petty	2	2	0
Mr. A. M. Grant	2	2	0	Mr. A. B. Chater	2	2	0
Taylor	2	2	0	Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Heilbronn	2	2	0
Mr. J. M. Greig	2	2	0	Mr. A. T. Matthews-Frederick	2	2	0
Mr. R. S. Greig	2	2	0	Mr. S. J. Gardner	2	2	0
Mr. L. Hall	2	2	0	Mr. G. W. Clarke	2	2	0
Mr. W. Hargraves	2	2	0	Mr. I. F. Heap	2	2	0
Mr. G. Haskins	2	2	0	Mr. R. D. V. O'Reilly	2	2	0
Mr. R. Howley	2	2	0	Mr. J. S. Patane	2	2	0
Mr. L. W. Huxham	2	2	0	Mr. A. M. McFarlane	2	2	0
Mr. D. Scott Hyslop	2	2	0	Mr. V. Laird	2	2	0
Mr. W. A. Lenehan	2	2	0	Mr. J. M. McKenzie	2	2	0
Mr. J. A. Louis	2	2	0	Mr. C. W. Watkins	2	2	0
Mr. R. V. S. Martin	2	2	0	Mr. F. F. Mills	2	2	0
Mr. J. S. D. Mellick	2	2	0	Mr. S. P. Deeth	2	2	0
Mr. A. N. Munro	2	2	0	Mr. F. R. Whitehead	2	2	0
Mr. V. P. Murrell	2	2	0	Mr. T. F. Casey	2	2	0
Mr. J. E. McCaskie	2	2	0	Mr. R. W. Buckby	2	2	0
Mr. N. McDermitt	2	2	0	Mr. W. J. Kerrisk	2	2	0
Mr. C. A. Nichol	2	2	0	Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Whyte	2	2	0
Mr. P. J. Pollard	2	2	0	Mr. and Mrs. L. Hawgood	2	2	0
Mr. P. S. Reid	2	2	0	Mr. J. W. Condie	2	0	0
Mr. S. G. Sadlier	2	2	0	Sympathiser	1	1	0
Mr. H. G. E. Sneyd	2	2	0	Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Spiers	1	1	0
Mr. E. N. Symons and Son	2	2	0	Mr. N. Kirkegaard	1	1	0
Mr. C. D. Webster	2	2	0	Mr. R. Milton	1	1	0
Mr. G. R. Wells	2	2	0	Mr. H. R. Goodson	1	1	0
Mr. R. H. Winterlood	2	2	0	Mr. A. E. Thornton	1	1	0
Mr. K. Woods	2	2	0	Mrs. M. A. Muller	1	1	0
Mr. I. Young	2	2	0	Sympathiser	0	10	0
Mr. K. O'Brien	2	2	0				
Mr. R. M. McCawley	2	2	0				
					£359	18	0

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at 4 Wickham street, Brisbane, on July 9, at 8.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. R. Wells (President), Miss E. F. Chalmers and Miss G. Elliot; Messrs. I. M. Young, J. E. McCaskie, A. B. Gainford, R. V. S. Martin, K. Woods, J. S. D. Mellick, C. G. Caswell, and the Secretary.

Announcements re Poisons and Children Campaign.—The President said it would be recalled that at the last meeting the paragraph prepared by Mr. Attiwill was to be handed on to the "Courier-Mail" for publication and the A.B.C. for an announcement. This was done, and the matter had been given good publicity in the "Courier-Mail" and also was announced over the A.B.C. several times. Mr. Wells said Station 4BH had been in touch with him to make an announcement over that station's "Monitor" service. A tape recording had been taken and had been broadcast over 4BH.

Correspondence.—To Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President, Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, extending an invitation to him and his sister to be the guests of the Society for the centenary dinner on September 12. Also expressing the hope that he would be able to stay for the 79th annual meeting of the Society, to be held on September 15, and take some part therein. Mr. Braithwaite and Miss Braithwaite advised that they would be very pleased to come to Brisbane. They would arrive on September 11 and stay for one week. They would be happy to attend the dinner and also be present at the annual meeting.

To Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, offering congratulations to the organising committee for the successful conference just terminated in Adelaide.

To Mr. E. E. Nye, Secretary, Section "O," A.N.Z.A.A.S., advising that the President, Mr. Wells, would discuss with Mr. C. H. Williams, Chief Instructor in Pharmacy at the Central Technical College, the possibility of having a contribution from this State to the Perth meeting of Section "O."

Mr. Wells reported that the 1961 Section "O" meeting would be held in Brisbane. There was to be a meeting at the University on July 15, at 4 p.m., when the Federal Secretary of A.N.Z.A.A.S. would be present and discussion would take place concerning the Queensland meeting of Section "O." After discussion it was resolved that the President and Mr. Gainford attend the meeting.

To Mrs. Collins, conveying sympathy on the death of her husband, the late Mr. W. A. Collins, who had been a member of this Society for many years.

From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia: (1) Advising a second Civil Defence School is being arranged at Macedon (Vic.) from August 23 to 28. Queensland had been asked to send four representatives. Mr. Wells reported this matter came before a recent meeting of the Liaison Committee, when it was decided that the Guild would contact its various zones, and would endeavour to obtain three members to attend this course. It was agreed that the Society should nominate the fourth Queenslander to the School. Miss Elliot reported she had received a letter from the Secretary of the Women Pharmacists' Federation in Western Australia, advising that one of their members would be attending. After discussion it was agreed that Mr. Greig at the Brisbane Hospital be contacted to see if there was anyone at the hospital who would wish to attend the School.

(2) Re Pharmacist, Flinders Naval Base.—Forwarding copy of communication received from the Assistant Commissioner, Public Service Board, concerning this position.—Noted.

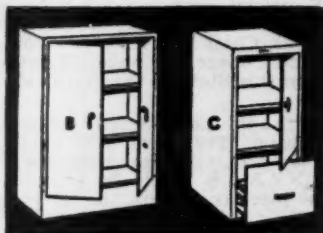
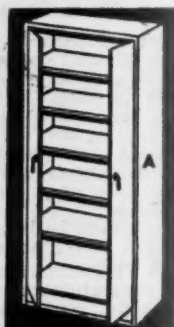
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A WORMALD BROTHERS INDUSTRY

**70th
ANNIVERSARY**

SINCE



BB.139.HP

QUEENSLAND—Continued

(3) Forwarding copy of report received from Mr. W. J. O'Reilly, who was awarded the Woods' Travelling Scholarship for 1958, and who is studying at the University of California, San Francisco.

New Members Elected.—Associates: Mr. Wyer, Sundarji Odhayji. Full Members: Messrs. A. McC. Heathwood and P. J. Howell.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Martin reported on matters before the Board at its June meeting.

Liaison Meeting.—Mr. Wells reported that the Liaison Committee met on June 29. Consideration was given to the Pharmaceutical Conference Fund.

Mr. Wells said at a previous meeting it was agreed that the Conference Fund be vested in the Executive of the Society and the Executive of the Guild. Mr. Wells said this suggestion now required endorsement by the Council. It was resolved that the Executive of the Society be the representatives from this Council to control the Conference Fund.

Mr. Wells said from the Liaison Committee it was also agreed that a Sub-Committee be set up to look after the window display for the "Courier-Mail" window during Pharmacy Week from September 11 to 18. Miss Elliot and Miss Chalmers were appointed Society representatives to this Sub-Committee, and Messrs. A. Bell and H. Darrouzet to the Committee from the Guild.

Pharmaceutical Education.—Mr. Mellick reported at length on the meeting of the Board of Studies, which had met to consider the curriculum for the Bachelor of Pharmacy course. Mr. Mellick represented the Society at this meeting.

Centenary Dinner Report.—Miss Elliot submitted the list of invited guests to whom invitations for the Centenary Dinner had been sent. She reported on the acceptances that had been received for the dinner and those who were unable to attend. Advice had been received from Government House that the Governor would be reviewing his programme and would advise as soon as possible if he and Lady May Abel Smith would be able to attend.

Miss Elliot reported that Mr. Gainford, Mr. Wells and she had met and had given consideration to the menu, printing of menu and proposed toast list. Mr. Mellick said Miss Elliot should be commended for the good work she had done.

Annual Meeting.—The President drew attention to the date of the annual meeting, namely, September 15. Mr. Mellick said he had spoken to Professor Webster, who said if at all possible he would be willing to give a talk at the annual meeting.

The President said Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President of the Pharmaceutical Association would be present, and the Council would ask him to take some part in the proceedings.

Baby Newman Fund.—Mr. Caswell said this fund had met with quite a good response, and it was now proposed to send a follow-up giving the history of the case in the hope of securing further donations for this worthy cause. He said the parents of the child were most grateful to the Council for the assistance it was giving.

Death of Mr. W. M. Clarry.—Mr. Mellick mentioned that Mr. Clarry, who had been in Brisbane for some years and had many friends in the Pharmaceutical profession, recently passed away in England. He thought it would be fitting if a letter of sympathy was sent from the Council to his widow. Other members of the Council agreed with Mr. Mellick's suggestion, and the Secretary was requested to send a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Clarry.

The meeting closed at 11.15 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C.
Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at 4 Wickham street, Brisbane, on July 2, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. C. A. Nichol (President), A. W. Eberhardt, A. Bell, W. A. Lenehan, W. E. Martin, H. Darrouzet, A. M. McFarlane, J. J. Delahunty, R. M. Ward, F. H. Phillips, N. E. Edmiston, A. B. Chater and the Secretary.

Visitors.—South Side Zone, Mr. W. J. Kelleher; City Zone, Mr. E. J. Belford.

The President said it was good to have representation from the various Zones at Committee meetings. He welcomed Mr. Belford and Mr. Kelleher and trusted that they would find the discussion interesting. The visitors thanked the President for the invitation and welcome.

Death of Mr. W. A. Collins.—Mr. Lenehan referred to the death of Mr. Collins. The Secretary reported that she had received advice from Messrs. Ling & Tovey, Cairns, and had sent a letter of condolence to Mrs. Collins and her daughter.

The President said Mr. Collins was an outstanding personality in the Northern District. The Guild had had a pleasant association with him. He was always invited to meet the Guild visitors when they went to Cairns, and appreciated the opportunity of joining his conferees in the North in the Guild activities.

Message to Mrs. Lenehan.—The President asked Mr. Lenehan to convey to his wife the Committee's good wishes for restoration to health and strength after being a patient in hospital for some weeks.

Chemists' Assistants' Award.—Mr. Eberhardt reported that the Executive had had a further conference with the Union representative in Mr. Coneybeer's office. Mr. Coneybeer chaired the meeting, and the remainder of the points in the submission were settled satisfactorily. The Guild representatives made an offer concerning wages. This was not acceptable, and as no agreement could be reached on this point, the question of wages will be referred to the Arbitration Court for decision.

The President said the Guild representatives made it quite clear that they would be heard without prejudice in these matters. He personally felt the Guild had gone a long way in this matter. Favourable agreement had been reached on all points brought up by both parties, with the exception of the question of wages, which will now go before the Court. The matter was in the hands of Mr. Coneybeer, the Guild Industrial Advocate.

Report on Progress to Date Concerning Advertising and Merchandising Meeting.—Mr. Edmiston reported that the Action Committee met on June 20. At this meeting it was announced that Guild Headquarters, Queensland, was recommended to make enquiries of advertising agencies in Brisbane to consider their potential. Accordingly, arrangements are being made for Mr. Ross and Mr. Watson, in company with Mr. Nichol and Mr. Delahunty, to interview four advertising agencies in Brisbane in mid-July.

Arrangements were proceeding for the meeting on July 14. Mr. Edmiston reported that every country zone, with the exception of Warwick, will be represented.

Mr. Edmiston reported that five wholesalers had been invited to have dinner with the Guild Executive, Mr. Ross and Mr. Watson, for the purpose of telling them the whole story of the proposals in this State.

After discussion, it was resolved that arrangements be left in the hands of the Executive.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. G. L. Brown, F. W. Bramley and J. W. McElhinney.

Branch Recorded.—Mr. F. B. Hosking, branch pharmacy at Main Beach, Pacific Highway, Southport, and Mr. D. McInnes, 151 Wickham street, Valley, Brisbane.

Plastic Price Stripping



For faster sales

With ¾ in. price stripping in White, Cream and Black.

Plastic price tickets in contrasting colours of
BLACK and RED

SPECIAL CHEMIST'S SET

complete with prices from ½d. to £1

Comprising 100 ft. ¾ in. plastic price stripping plus
50 dozen assorted plastic numbers and signs.

NOTE OUR PRICE: the lot £4.4.0d.

COLOURED INSERT FOR ABOVE STRIPPING
At 25/- Per 100 ft. IN ALL COLOURS

Extra numbers always available, and may be bought
separately . . . available from

EZI-CHANGE SIGNS

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FOLLOW THE LEADER

55% of all toothpaste bought
in Australia is
COLGATE'S



Take the Lead

in Your Own Business!

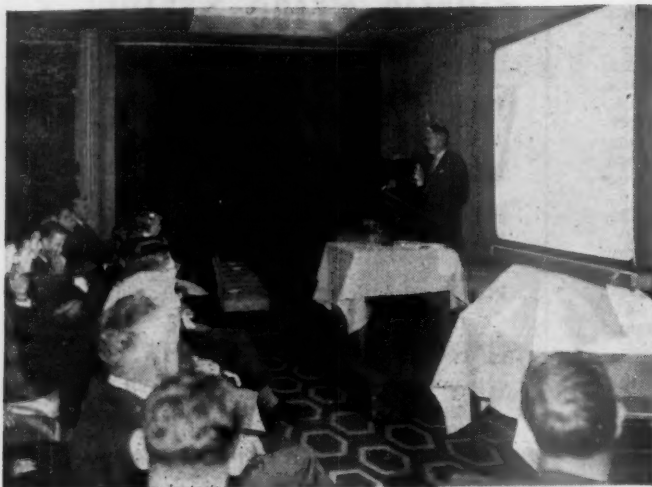
STOCK AND DISPLAY COLGATE'S in line
with this **OVERWHELMING PUBLIC DEMAND**

Huge sales are
clinched by massive
advertising in:
★ Big-circulation
magazines
★ Leading
newspapers
★ Bob Dyer's
"most-listened-to"
radio shows
★ Famous TV shows,
including top-
ranking
"WAGGON TRAIN"

Remember! 5 out of 10 people ask for COLGATE DENTAL CREAM and COLGATE ENLARGED PASTE

H1408

QUEENSLAND—Continued



Mr. F. W. Ritchie, Sales Manager, Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., addresses the large audience at Lennon's Hotel, Brisbane, on June 18.

Parke-Davis Evening.—The President reported that this evening was arranged through the City Guild Zone. It was very well attended. He believed there was an attendance of over 400, including chemists and their staffs. He felt certain that the City Zone would convey its thanks to Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., but he felt the Guild Committee also should express its appreciation to the Company for its gesture in making the evening possible.

It was resolved that a letter of thanks be forwarded to the local manager of Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., asking if he would convey the Guild Committee's thanks to Mr. F. W. Ritchie, who came from Sydney to be guest speaker at the function, and also to Parke, Davis for making the evening possible.

Correspondence.—To Mr. P. Rudduck, B.V.Sc., thanking him for having undertaken a visit to the South Burnett Guild Zone, Kingaroy, and also his offer to pay a return visit to any country zones in Queensland later in the year. This information had been made known to all zones.

Mr. Delahunty reported that as the President was attending the Adelaide Conference, Mr. Rudduck had called on him. Mr. Rudduck was pleased to make the trip to Kingaroy and would like to visit Queensland later in the year, and, if possible, visit further zones. Mr. Delahunty said he thought Mr. Rudduck made a very good suggestion, and that was in country areas, if the chemists could arrange a meeting with farmers, he would be pleased to address both groups in one meeting. Mr. Rudduck told him he would be available to return to Queensland in November.

Other members supported this idea, and after discussion, it was agreed that this advice should be included in a memo to country areas, in the hope that some of them will be able to arrange a combined meeting of pharmacists and farmers, to be addressed by Mr. Rudduck, should he return in November.

To all Toowoomba members, stating the

Guild Committee had learned with regret that two members in Toowoomba have been supplying two photographic wholesalers in opposition in that city with Kodachrome films and Retinette cameras. Pointing out this is undesirable. As the Kodak Company has had a long association with pharmacy and has always worked in harmony with the profession, the Committee strongly urges all pharmacists to observe the business code of ethics.

To the Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, expressing thanks and appreciation for the hospitality and many courtesies extended to the Queenslanders who attended the Adelaide Conference. From Federal Secretary, forwarding copy of letter received from Martin Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd., advising that its product, "Citran A," will in future be marketed throughout Australia on a "Chemist Only" basis.

From Mr H. J. Ellway, Secretary, South Coast Guild Zone, seeking advice concerning various matters raised at a recent meeting of the South Coast Zone. These were considered and the Secretary requested to enquire about the matters referred to.

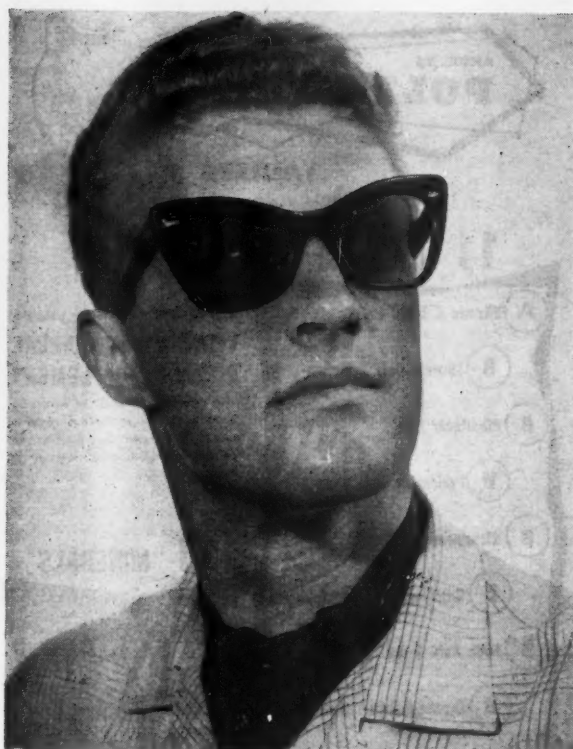
Mr. Martin said he was pleased to see the submissions raised by the South Coast one, which were most interesting. Other members supported Mr. Martin, and the Secretary was requested to thank the Zone Secretary and the Zone for bringing these matters before the Committee for its advice and consideration.

From Miss G. V. Redman, Secretary, South-Burnett Zone, expressing the thanks of the Zone to the Guild for arranging the visit of Mr. Peter Rudduck of Sigma.

From a country member, stating that for some time he has been warning customers of the risk of losing payment of their claims for Medical Benefits should their contributions be in arrears. This information was received by him from the Inspector and by letter. Customers have not received such advice very kindly. They have advised that on referring the matter to the Medical Benefits Headquarters they have been told that membership would be carried for two months. He has



Part of audience at meeting convened by the Brisbane City Zone of the Queensland Branch of the Guild to hear Mr. F. W. Ritchie speak on "The Changing Face of Pharmacy."



THE FASHION RAGE OF 1959/60

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Sunglasses

ASCOT

A distinctive sunglass of outstanding appearance.

In four colours . . . Honey-amber, Black, Char-grey, Havana.

Standard model - - - - - retails 42/3

Giant model - - - - - retails 57/6

CHLOE

The sunglass styled for the fashion conscious woman.

In twelve colours, six gold, six plain.

Retails 39/3

Mr. Chemist!

Remember . . . we have the largest range ever seen . . . in the latest styles and colours to suit every taste.

A prompt repair service is available at moderate charges.

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ANDREWS' BIOCITRIN

a new synergistic combination of

**CITRUS
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COMPLEX**
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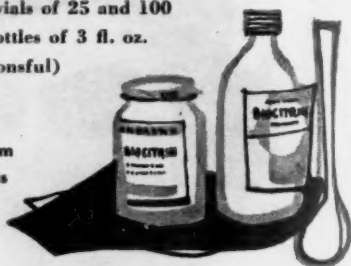
Recommended for the prevention and therapy of common cold, influenza and virus infections of the upper respiratory tract (URTI); to ensure normal permeability and integrity of the vascular system by protecting patients from capillary damage.

NOW AVAILABLE IN TWO FORMS:

IN TABLETS AND IN SYRUP

Each tablet and each teaspoonful contains
100 mg. of Citrus Bioflavonoid Complex
100 mg. of Ascorbic Acid
Tablets in vials of 25 and 100
Syrup in bottles of 3 fl. oz.
(25 teaspoonful)

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MANUFACTURERS OF DRUGS AND FINE CHEMICALS

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ANDREWS' POLYCITRIN

TABLETS



11 VITAMINS:

- A Vitamin A 5000 Units
- B₁ Thiamin Hcl. 3 mg.
- B₂ Riboflavin 2 mg.
- B₆ Pyridoxine Hcl. 1 mg.
- B₃ Nicotinamide 20 mg.
- B₅ Calcium Pantothenate 5 mg.
- B₉ Folic Acid 1 mg.
- B₁₂ Cyanocobalamin 5 microgr.
- C Ascorbic Acid 50 mg.
- D₃ Calciferol 1000 Units
- E Alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate 10 mg.

A well-balanced high potency
**VITAMIN and MINERAL
DIETARY SUPPLEMENT**
with an extended range to cover the
increased daily nutritional require-
ments demanded by patients in
convalescence, in pregnancy or in
lactation period.

11 MINERALS

- Ca Calcium 45 mg.
- Co Cobalt 0.1 mg.
- Cu Copper 1 mg.
- I Iodine 0.15 mg.
- Fe Iron 10 mg.
- Mg Magnesium 6 mg.
- Mn Manganese 1 mg.
- Mo Molybdenum 0.2 mg.
- K Potassium 5 mg.
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11 VITAMINS AND 11 MINERALS
IN THERAPEUTICAL QUANTITIES

and—for the first time combined
with two synergistic Vitamin
absorption-booster:

25 mg. INTRINSIC FACTOR
(½ U.S.P. Unit) and
50 mg. CITRUS BIOFLAVONOID
COMPLEX

Packed in vials of 30 & 60 tablets

ALSO AT

ADELAIDE, BRISBANE

MELBOURNE, NEWCASTLE and PERTH



QUEENSLAND—Continued

now refrained from giving any advice to any subscribers.

Mr. Lenehan said agents for the fund had been asked not to accept arrears over two months. Information had been supplied to all agents. This was quite explicit.

Mr. Edmiston advised that Mr. Adams of the Medical Benefits Fund, had addressed the members of the North Coast Zone. They found his address most helpful. He answered questions and said that possibly if an approach was made to Mr. Allison, General Manager of Medical Benefits, he would arrange for other representatives to give talks to other Zones and put the chemists on the right track.—After discussion, it was agreed that the Secretary should contact Mr. Allison.

From Wyeth International Ltd., inquiring whether a circular letter mentioning the introduction of Infant Food S.M.A. to the Queensland market could be distributed to Guild members in Queensland.—The President said he thought it would be advisable if Mr. Delahunty, as Chairman of the Merchandising and Advertising Committee, could peruse this material and prepare an article for despatch to members. Other members of the Committee endorsed this suggestion, and it was resolved that a circular be prepared and distributed.

From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, advising arrangements have been completed for a second Civil Defence School to be held at Macedon from August 23 to 28. Queensland is invited to send four representatives to this School.—The meeting was advised that the Liaison Committee considered this matter at its meeting earlier in the week. It was recommended that an invitation be sent to Mr. G. Rawkins, of Townsville, Mr. John Gardner, of Ingham—both of whom applied for the earlier School—and also one from the Toowoomba area. The Society will endeavour to select someone from the Brisbane area.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin tabled correspondence which he had received during the month, also letters from the Pharmaceutical Association and copy of the Neilsen Survey.

Pricing Report.—Mr. Chater advised that the Sandgate-Redcliffe Zone had asked if he would be good enough to provide that Zone with a talk on pricing at an early date.

Trade and Commerce.—Mr. Delahunty reported that the Trade and Commerce Conference in Melbourne would be held prior to the next meeting of the S.B.C. He asked members if they would give consideration to the agenda at this meeting and instruct him accordingly, so he could express Queensland views on the various remits at the Conference.—Consideration was then given to the various remits listed for the Conference, and Mr. Delahunty was instructed accordingly.

Liaison Meeting.—The President reported that the Liaison Committee met on June 30. All members had been furnished with a copy of the minutes of that meeting, showing the items discussed and decisions reached at the Liaison meeting.

Kodak Dinner.—Mr. McFarlane said he felt all members of the Committee who were guests of the Kodak Company at dinner the previous week had thoroughly enjoyed the function. It was agreed that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. Clelland, expressing appreciation to the Company for the hospitality extended.

Returning Officer.—The President reported that nominations for Retiring Officers of the State Branch Committee would shortly be circularised. Those retiring this year would be Messrs A. Bell, H. Darrouzet, N. E. Edmiston, W. A. Lenehan and R. M. Ward.—It was agreed that Mr. Delahunty be the Returning Officer.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

Commonwealth News

PERSONAL and GENERAL

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

POISONS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS ORDINANCE 1933-1954—A.C.T.

The following notice was published in the Commonwealth Gazette on June 18:

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by section twelve of the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1933-1954 of the Australian Capital Territory, I, Donald Alastair Cameron, the Minister of State for Health, hereby amend the notice under that section which was published in the Gazette on the twentieth day of February, 1958, and which, amongst other things, declared certain drugs, chemicals and compounds to be poisons—

(a) by inserting after item 5 in Part I. of the Schedule to that notice the following item:—

"5A β -aminopropylbenzene (Benzedrine), its salts, its N-alkyl derivatives, and their salts; β -aminoisopropylbenzene, its salts, its N-alkyl derivatives, and their salts; but not including those substances, salts or derivatives when absorbed in inert solid material in an appliance for inhalation.";

(b) by omitting item 14 in Part I. of that Schedule and inserting in its stead the following item:—

"14 Codeine, its salts, and preparations and admixtures containing more than one per centum of codeine.";

(c) by inserting after item 21 in Part I. of that Schedule the following item:—

"21A Ethyl morphine, its salts, and preparations and admixtures containing more than one per centum of ethyl morphine.";

(d) by inserting after item 34 in Part I. of that Schedule the following item:—

"34A Phenmetrazine, its salts, and preparations and admixtures of phenmetrazine or its salts.";

(e) by omitting item 6 in Part II. of that Schedule;

(f) by omitting item 17 in Part II. of that Schedule and inserting in its stead the following item:—

"17 Codeine, namely, preparations and admixtures of codeine or its salts containing one per centum or less of codeine.";

and

(g) by inserting after item 28 in Part II. of that Schedule the following item:—

"28A Ethyl morphine, namely, preparations and admixtures of ethyl morphine or its salts containing one per centum or less of ethyl morphine.".

Dated this twenty-fifth day of May, 1959.

DONALD A. CAMERON,
Minister of State for Health.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. P. Argall, Jnr., has taken over the management of the pharmacy in Ceduna on the West Coast.

Mr. A. Tiver, of Henley Beach, has moved his pharmacy to the opposite side of Henley Beach road.

Mr. A. Flower spent the second half of June and the month of July at Millicent assisting Mr. J. Caught.

Mrs. M. Lazner is now managing the branch pharmacy conducted by Mr. A. A. Russell on Unley road, Unley.

Mr. D. Bishop has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. D. W. Leak on Tapley's Hill road, Royal Park. He has therefore resigned as manager for R. Crago, Warradale.

Mr. B. Statton has moved his pharmacy further along Hampstead road.

Mr. H. Salman is now acting as temporary manager for Mr. H. Flaherty, of Anzac highway, Plympton.

Mr. H. G. Collyer is assisting Mr. R. Gray, of Torrens, on a part time basis.

Mr. L. Morton acted as locum for Mr. R. Brougham, of Mitcham, for a week at the end of June.

Mr. Pessale, of Victoria, is to manage the pharmacy in Mt. Gambier which is conducted by Mr. J. McConnell during the proprietor's absence abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Grummet have returned from their overseas tour. En route they spent some time in Perth with Mrs. Grummet's parents.

Mr. V. Moriarty relieved Mr. P. Drake, of Croydon Park, for two weeks in the middle of June.

During June-July Mr. A. Cock has been managing for Mr. R. Gwynne, Lockleys; Mr. W. Pak Poy, Golflands; R. Francis (C. Feist), of Keith; R. Crago, of Oaklands Park. He has also assisted at Burdens Ltd., King William street, Adelaide.

Mr. N. O'Callaghan is now recorded as manager for W. T. Taylor at Gowrie avenue, Whyalla.

Lou Sumner (Lewis) writes from Ballarat, Victoria, inviting old friends to visit him when motoring to Victoria. "I am afraid it will be many 'moons' before I see Adelaide again, and I would love to see some of my old cronies. The reason? To Lou and Ray at the Eildon Hospital on June 15, 1959—a daughter (Vicki Lauren)—a sister for Kim.

Mr. J. Shinnick is now assisting Mr. R. Coultas, of Hanson street, Adelaide.

Mr. J. Measday has taken over his own pharmacy once again from Mr. H. Salman, who has been managing it for him.

Mr. H. Giles has resigned from his position with Mr. W. Spencer, of Lower North Adelaide, to manage Crago's Pharmacy, Warradale Park.

Mr. T. M. Young assisted Mr. W. Cotterell at the end of June.

Mr. P. Westcombe is now managing Burdens Ltd., King William street, Adelaide.

Mr. B. L. Reynolds, the new Head of the Pharmacy Department, is to fly to Australia, leaving Johannesburg on October 20. The route first is a seven-hour day-flight to Mauritius. After an overnight stop he leaves on the following evening on a night flight to Cocos Island, spending 10 hours in the air. After a spell of 24 hours he leaves for Perth, on a full day flight of 64 hours. He expects to arrive in Adelaide on October 23, which is the last day of the Third Term. He will be able to complete his series of lectures in Rhodes University, Grahamstown, but will leave before the annual examinations begin. It is anticipated that he will assist with

the examinations due to begin in Adelaide on November 9.

Mr. Rex Spafford, the newly co-opted member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A., obtained his secondary education at the Adelaide Technical High School.



Mr. Rex N. Spafford

He was apprenticed to the late Mr. J. D. Garrett, of Malvern, but completed the latter section at Wells & Co., King William Street, Adelaide, at that time conducted by the late Mr. F. Shetliffe.

During his academic years he had much more than average success in examinations and qualified in February, 1939.

The war years saw him working on the manufacture of explosives with the Department of Munitions.

His experience as a relieving pharmacist covered in the main towns in the country as well as in the City of Melbourne.

He settled down for 12 years in Hamley Bridge after purchasing that pharmacy from Mr. J. Woollard.

During those years he took an active part in the social, ecclesiastical and sporting activities of the town.

He is married, with a son and daughter, both teen-aged.

ENGAGEMENT

Kernick—Giles.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Kernick, of West Croydon, have announced the engagement of their eldest daughter Marion Ruth to Howard William, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Giles, of Lenswood.

WEDDING

The marriage of John Donohue and Lynette English was celebrated at St. John's, Toorak, Victoria, on July 4. A reception at the Windsor Hotel followed. The best man was David Cocks (S.A.). Also present from South Australia were Denise and Bob Maloney and Glen Goldsack.

BIRTH

King.—To Peggie and David—a son, at Calvary Hospital, on July 1.

OBITUARY

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Lionel Frederick William Wilson, which occurred at a private hospital on July 14, at the age of 59.

REGULATION UNDER THE PHARMACY ACT 1935-1952

Whereas by section 37 of "The Pharmacy Act 1935-1952" it is provided that the Pharmacy Board of South Australia may with the approval of the Governor make all such regulations as are necessary or convenient for the purpose of carrying such Act into effect the board on the day of the date hereof in accordance with such provisions amended the regulations made by it and published in the Government Gazette on the 10th day of January, 1952, at pages 50 to 56 inclusive (and as amended from time to time) as follows:—

Announcing...



'Triominic'

WANDER

the NEW CONCEPT for
relief of the common cold orally

THIS effective treatment for the relief of common cold symptoms will be in constant demand—from now onwards for these reasons:—

'TRIOMINIC' is therapeutically sound: it comprises effective decongestant and anti-allergic drugs.

'TRIOMINIC' taken *by mouth* thrice daily in "timed-release" tablet form provides around-the-clock relief from running nose and postnasal drip.

'TRIOMINIC' has already evoked an exceptional success in the U.S.A. and Europe for the Associate Companies of A. Wander Ltd.

Formula per "timed-release" tablet:

Phenylpropanolamine-HCl	50 mg.
Mepyramine maleate B.P.	25 mg.
Pheniramine maleate	25 mg.

Packs: Dispensing bottles of 12, 50 and 250 tablets.

Also available: 'Triominic' Syrup, for children and those adults who prefer a liquid medication, in bottles of 2 fl. oz.

'TRIOMINIC' will be advertised throughout the common cold "season" in the usual medical journals. In support of this advertising, nation-wide visits by medical representatives, follow-up mailings and generous sampling *have begun*.

TO MEET THE ANTICIPATED DEMANDS, BE SURE TO ORDER YOUR FIRST STOCK NOW!

A WANDER PRODUCT

Sole Australian Distributors
PHARMEDICA PTY. LTD.,
Kingsgrove, N.S.W.

Why it pays to stock six lovely "Angels"



IVORY ANGEL



TAN ANGEL



BRONZE ANGEL



BLUSHING ANGEL



NATURAL ANGEL



GOLDEN ANGEL

INDEPENDENT SURVEY SHOWS . . .

Sales of *Angel Face* in blue case are now 52% greater than a year ago.

—and retailers stocking all six shades do even better!

Bigger sales . . . bigger profits . . . from Angel Face can come your way IF you're ready to receive them. Sales of the Blue Angel Case are climbing fast — and all six shades are popular. Check your stocks today . . . be sure you carry the complete colour range of Australia's most heavily advertised compressed powder — Angel Face by Pond's. Heavy year-round magazine advertisements plus top rating T.V. programme commercials.



C.114

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

1. By the addition of the words "in the English language" after the word "clearly" appearing in the fifth line of regulation (d) (5) of Part VII of the said regulations.

2. By the addition at the end of regulation (d) (5) of Part VII of the said regulation and as part of that regulation the following paragraph:—

"Provided that this regulation shall not preclude the addition to that label of a statement in a foreign language as to all or any of the abovementioned matters."

The above amendments to the said regulations were duly made at a meeting of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia held on the 21st day of January, 1959.

K. S. PORTER, President.

COLIN EDWARDS, Registrar.

Approved in Executive Council.

R. A. GEORGE, Governor.

Dated 14th May, 1959.

C.S.O., 134/1950.

THE PHARMACY COURSE

New Regulations

The following amendments were gazetted on May 14:

THE PHARMACY ACT 1935-1952

Whereas by section 37 of "The Pharmacy Act 1935-1952" it is provided that the Pharmacy Board of South Australia may with the approval of the Governor make all such regulations as are necessary or convenient for the purpose of carrying such Act into effect the board on the day of the date hereof in accordance with such provisions amended the regulations made by it and published in the Government Gazette on the tenth day of January, 1952, at pages 50 to 56 inclusive (and as amended from time to time) as follows:—

By rescinding subparagraph (c) of Part IV of the said regulations and in lieu thereof substituting the following regulations:—

(c) Examinations

(1) Unless the board shall otherwise determine apprentices shall before or during apprenticeship—

(A) pass examinations in the following prescribed subjects, namely, in those subjects in the Leaving Examination conducted by the University of Adelaide which the Statutes of the said University for the time being in force require a candidate to pass for the purpose of Matriculation (including any subjects in that examination which are pre-requisite subjects for the courses of instruction and the examinations set out in paragraph (B) hereunder) and the examiners conducting such subjects of the Leaving Examination shall be the examiners appointed by the board under section 22 (V) (c) of the Pharmacy Act 1935-1952, for the purpose of examination under that section other than in the subject set out in subclause (B) hereunder.

(B) Unless the board shall otherwise determine apprentices shall during or after apprenticeship attend courses of instruction from time to time approved by the board and shall pass examinations conducted by the board in the following prescribed subjects and in the order set out hereunder:—

1. Theoretical Inorganic Chemistry.
2. Theoretical Inorganic Chemistry (B.P. Salts).
3. Practical Inorganic Chemistry.
4. Pharmacy I:—(Elementary Pharmacy, History of Pharmacy and First Aid and Surgical Dressings).
5. Theoretical Organic Chemistry.
6. Practical Organic Chemistry.
7. Biology.
8. Botany and Pharmacognosy.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on June 17 at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the Chair, Messrs. L. A. Craig, R. C. McCarthy, B. F. Mildren, G. L. Burns and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—to Mr. B. L. Reynolds, Senior Lecturer, regarding his appointment and advising official capacity of Board in South Australia, and reply acknowledging receipt with thanks.

To the Secretary, F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) advising that the Board recommends the use of a counter card similar to that prepared for use in Victoria and advising that Mr. McCarthy is willing to co-operate with the Guild in preparation of such.

From P.A.A., advising 1959 Civil Defence School to be held at Macedon from August 23 to 28.

From and one to a registered pharmaceutical chemist of Northern Ireland regarding registration in South Australia.

From and to a registered pharmaceutical chemist of Queensland regarding registration in South Australia.

Queensland Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act 1959.—Consideration was deferred until the July meeting so that members would have an opportunity of reading the minutes of recent meetings of the Conference of Pharmacy Boards at which Mr. Watkins, of Queensland, had outlined the provisions of the amending Act and its effect on pharmacy in that State.

Apprentices.—

Galenicals.—Set III: The report of the checker, Mr. G. B. Lee, was received. It was noted that the work of only one apprentice could be taken as completely unsatisfactory, to the extent of warranting action by the Board. It was resolved to call the apprentice before Mr. Mildren and the Registrar to give an explanation of his unsatisfactory submission of Set III, copies of the summons to be forwarded to his master and parent as parties to his indentures.

Set I: The report of the Inspector on collection of Set I was received. It was noted that the Inspector had received full co-operation during his visits to pharmacies, which he had found to be in good condition.

Set IV: The Registrar advised that the date of the Practical Experience Examination had not yet been fixed. Messrs. Craig and Mildren agreed to contact the Senior Lecturer, Mr. E. F. Lipsham, with a suggestion and fix the date the following day.

Sets II and IV: Notices forwarded to students on June 9, due September 9 and early August (on the day of the Practical Experience Examination) respectively.

Standard Certificates: Letters to students successful at November, 1958, and February, 1959, examinations and who have otherwise qualified for standard certificates, advising that the certificates are now available or may be left for presentation at the Annual General Meeting of the Society on August 27.

Finance.—Statement for the month of May, 1959, was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £45/9/6 were passed for payment.

Inspections and Actions.—The Registrar's report on impending court action was received and noted.

Other reports were received and noted, and action authorised where necessary.

Labels.—Copies of reprinted labels received from Mr. Ross Daniell. The Registrar tabled the labels, which



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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

conformed to requirements, and he was directed to thank Mr. Daniell for his co-operation in this regard.

P.A.A. Conference.—The Registrar was directed to place this item on the agenda for the July meeting, as minutes and reports would appear in the June issue of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" and members would have an opportunity to peruse them by that time.

Register.—Advices of changes of name: Miss M. Thomson to Mrs. M. Bennett, "Glenrooke," Myponga; and Miss J. Tomlinson to Mrs. J. Teusner, Flat 46, 401 Anzac highway, Camden Park.

Triennial Report.—The Registrar supplied each member with a copy of the last triennial report, and it was agreed that suggestions for the next publication be made at the July meeting. The President suggested that the section of the 1956 publication relating to Containers and Labels Used in Dispensing might be reprinted.

Indentures.—The Registrar was authorised to register seven sets of indentures, and to complete the assignment of one set of indentures.

Certificates of Identity received from Victoria and those sent to Great Britain and New South Wales and Victoria were noted.

The Registrar was authorised to issue the necessary practising certificate to Mr. A. Pisasale, formerly of Victoria.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on June 9 at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. F. J. Penhall (President) in the Chair, Messrs. K. D. Johnson, K. G. Phelps, B. G. Wandke and Miss Z. M. Walsh and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—To Mr. B. F. Mildren, expressing thanks for his gift of a C. & D. Diary, 1895.

To Mr. R. N. Taylor, expressing sympathy in recent bereavement.

From Mrs. Christel Treloar, of the Contemporary Art Society of South Australia, requesting that the Pharmaceutical Society sponsor a film for the South Australian Festival of Arts at an estimated cost of £700. It was resolved that the Contemporary Art Society be informed that members of our Society were recently approached for donations towards a Conference which has just been concluded, and that it would not be possible to make a further approach at this stage for the purpose stated.

From the Secretary, A.U.P.S.A., thanking the Council for the offer of a donation of £50 towards N.A.P.S.A. Congress entertainment in January, 1960, and advising that the donation will contribute to the expenses of a dinner to be organised by their Committee.

The Vice-President, Mr. K. D. Johnson, reported having attended the Students' Ball in company with the President and the President of the Pharmacy Board. He asked that consideration be given to congratulating the organisers on the arrangements made and the conduct of the function. It was resolved that a congratulatory letter be forwarded to the Secretary of A.U.P.S.A.

Education: The President had written to the Registrar of the University in reply to advice of the appointment of Mr. B. L. Reynolds as Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy; also thanking the Registrar and University staff personally for cordial relations which continued during the negotiations for the appointment of the Senior Lecturer.

To Mr. B. L. Reynolds, from the President, extending congratulations on his appointment. The President stated that he had received a reply to his letter, and

he knew that Mr. Lipsham had been in communication with Mr. Reynolds on several occasions, forwarding local information which would assist Mr. Reynolds when he arrived in Adelaide towards the end of the year.

To Student Associates in accordance with Rule 3 (5). The Secretary stated that the forwarding of such letters had apparently been overlooked in previous years, but he considered that correct action should be commenced. It was resolved that the action of the Secretary be endorsed.

To the Secretary, A.U.P.S.A., giving details of the Rule which provides for Student Associates receiving copies of the "A.J.P." free of charge during the third and fourth years of their studies on receipt of a written application to the Council.

Finance.—Statement for the month of May, 1959, was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £1175/4/7 were passed for payment.

P.A.A. Conference.—The President submitted a report on the conduct of the Conference and on the various decisions made. He made particular reference to the submission of the research remit by the Vice-President, Mr. K. D. Johnson, which had been well received and regarding which he had heard many complimentary remarks from delegates. The report was received with interest.

The Secretary stated that he had forwarded letters to the donors of the presentations made to the Pharmacy Department of the University of Adelaide and the Adelaide Children's Hospital, thanking them for their generosity and pointing out that history had been made in regard to such presentations at this Adelaide Conference.

Letter to Regal Wrought Iron Ltd., thanking the company for making furniture available for the decoration of Union Hall.

Letter to Federal Public Relations Secretariat, asking for references to all newspaper paragraphs in relation to the Conference.

Letters to the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar of the University, thanking them for contribution to successful Conference by making available various units.

The Secretary was directed to forward letters to Birks Chemists Ltd. and Burden Ltd., thanking them for making their windows available for displays.

Post-Graduate Sessions.—The Convener, Miss Z. M. Walsh, advised on arrangements made for the Stereophonic Sound demonstration in the University Staff Club Room during July.

Miss Walsh stated that she had made tentative arrangements for Dr. Brian Shea, of the Parkside Mental Hospital, to address the second meeting, proposed to be held in mid-September. She would advise further in this matter at the next meeting.

Perth A.N.Z.A.A.S.—It was resolved that Mr. Ronald A. Anderson be the Society's delegate to attend the Perth Conference in August, 1959.

Annual Meeting.—The Secretary stated that he had reserved Pennington Hall for the Annual Meeting on August 27. It was resolved that the President and Secretary be a sub-committee to arrange a speaker for the Annual Meeting and a suitable supper to provide for the former students who would be receiving their Standard Certificates.

JULY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on July 7, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. F. J. Penhall (President) in the Chair, Messrs. K. D. Johnson, E. F. Lipsham, R. B. Martin, K. G. Phelps and Miss Z. M. Walsh, and the Secretary.

Welcome to New Member.—On behalf of all members of the Council, the President extended a welcome to Mr. Martin, who was attending his first meeting.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Election of Officers.—The Chairman declared all offices vacant, and the Secretary then took the Chair.

President.—Messrs. D. F. J. Penhall and K. D. Johnson were nominated for the position, but Mr. Johnson declined to accept nomination on this occasion, briefly outlining his business commitments which necessitated this course. Mr. Penhall was then declared duly elected President for the ensuing twelve months. After thanking members for the honour which they had bestowed upon him by again electing him President, Mr. Penhall took the Chair.

Vice-President.—Mr. K. D. Johnson was the only nominee for the position of Vice-President and was declared duly elected. He suitably thanked members for the confidence shown in him.

Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. K. G. Phelps was the only nominee for the position of Honorary Treasurer, and was declared duly elected. He suitably thanked members.

Casual Vacancy.—After consideration, it was resolved that Mr. Rex N. Spafford be invited to fill the casual vacancy on the Council which had been caused by insufficient nominations being received by the Returning Officer when they closed according to the Rules of the Society on April 30, 1959.

Correspondence.—To Messrs. J. R. Pickering and B. G. Wandke, conveying appreciation of remaining members of the Council for the time and effort devoted by them to Society matters during the past two years.

To Mr. C. D. Nicholas, expressing sympathy in recent bereavement (father).

From Mr. S. W. Fewell, advising that several fellow-members had asked him to request the Council to reconsider the dinner for new members. Telephone reply by the Secretary, advising resolution already passed concerning this matter.

To A.U.P.S.A., congratulating Executive on 1959 Ball held in the refectory.

From Department of Labour and Industry, advising its establishment as a new department, amalgamating the Departments of Industry and Factories and Steam Boilers.

From the Assistant Commissioner, Commonwealth Public Service Board, to P.A.A. re salary range for the position of pharmacist at Flinders Naval Base. The resultant increase in salary for the position following the approach by P.A.A. was noted with interest.

Invitation from the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland in regard to the Centenary Dinner of that Society. The Secretary was directed to acknowledge receipt and convey the best wishes of the Council for the success of the function.

Report to P.A.A. by the Woods Scholarship winner, 1958, Mr. W. J. O'Reilly. Mr. Lipsham agreed to summarise the report and make observations thereon to the August meeting.

Education.—Gift of two prescription books of the 1880's by Mr. E. G. Carlier was noted. The Secretary was instructed to thank Mr. Carlier.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £471/17/3 were passed for payment.

P.A.A. Conference.—The minutes of the final meeting of the Adelaide Conference Committee, held on June 29, were received, and it was resolved that a complete set of minutes relating to the Adelaide Conference Committee meetings be included in the minute book of the Society as a record.

Letters to Birks Chemicals Ltd., Burden Ltd., F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., and Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., thanking them for window displays during Conference Week. Also letter to H. B. Selby & Co. Ltd., thanking it for loan of equipment for windows.

A recommendation was received from the Adelaide Conference Committee as follows: "That this meeting recommends to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia that the balance remaining in

the Conference Fund after settlement of outstanding accounts be invested in a suitable commercial or financial enterprise or enterprises to earn a satisfactory return of interest." It was then resolved that this Council agrees in principle with the recommendation provided that the matter of investment is left in the hands of Messrs. D. C. Hill, K. S. Porter and R. R. Patrick and the Secretary.

From Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, expressing thanks of Queenslanders who attended the Conference for hospitalities and courtesies extended to them, and congratulating those responsible for the smooth running of the Conference, especially the functions and outings. Received with interest and appreciation.

Post-graduate Sessions.—The convener, Miss Walsh, advised that arrangements had been concluded for the meeting in the Staff Clubroom on July 8. The response from members was very good, and it was expected that almost 100 would be present at the exhibition of stereophonic sound by Mr. R. Brougham.

Miss Walsh also advised that she had reserved the Graduates' Room at the University for Friday, September 18, for the second in the series, being a talk by Dr. B. Shea on a subject within the sphere of mental health.

Perth A.N.Z.A.A.S.—Letters to and from Mr. R. A. Anderson, advising resolution passed at June meeting appointing him as Society's delegate to attend Perth Conference and offering £25 for assistance in defraying expenses, and reply advising acceptance with thanks.

Membership.—Applications for membership received from Mrs. M. A. Lazner (formerly of N.S.W.) and Mr. J. N. Rowell were approved.

The Secretary reported that accounts for 1959-60 subscriptions had been posted and the response to date was quite good.

General Meetings.—Letters to the Shell Company, altering date for half-yearly meeting from February 26 to February 19, 1960.

Letter to Mr. G. S. McDonald, inviting him to speak at the annual meeting on August 27, 1959.

Life Members.—A letter was received from Mr. K. S. Porter, thanking members of the Council for the honour which they had bestowed upon him by granting life membership, and presenting an illuminated certificate at such an appropriate time as the P.A.A. Conference Dinner. The letter was received with interest. The Secretary said he would forward a copy to the three members who had retired from the last Council.

Civil Defence.—Letter from the Secretary, P.A.A., forwarding copy of letter received from the Director of Civil Defence on proposed School from August 23 to 28. The President and Mr. Phelps indicated that they were interested in attending the School, but were not in a position to state definitely whether they would be able to go until they had made further inquiries. The matter was left in the hands of the President and the Secretary to arrange representation.

Royal Adelaide Hospital Pharmacists' Coats.—Letter to the Royal Adelaide Hospital Board expressing concern of the Council in the matter of change of type of uniform. Acknowledgment advising letter will be referred to the Medical Superintendent for investigation.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at Gilbert Place, Adelaide, on June 8, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. E. L. Millar (President), A. A. Russell, R. R. Patrick, Walter C. Cotterell, A. G. Lean, J. C.

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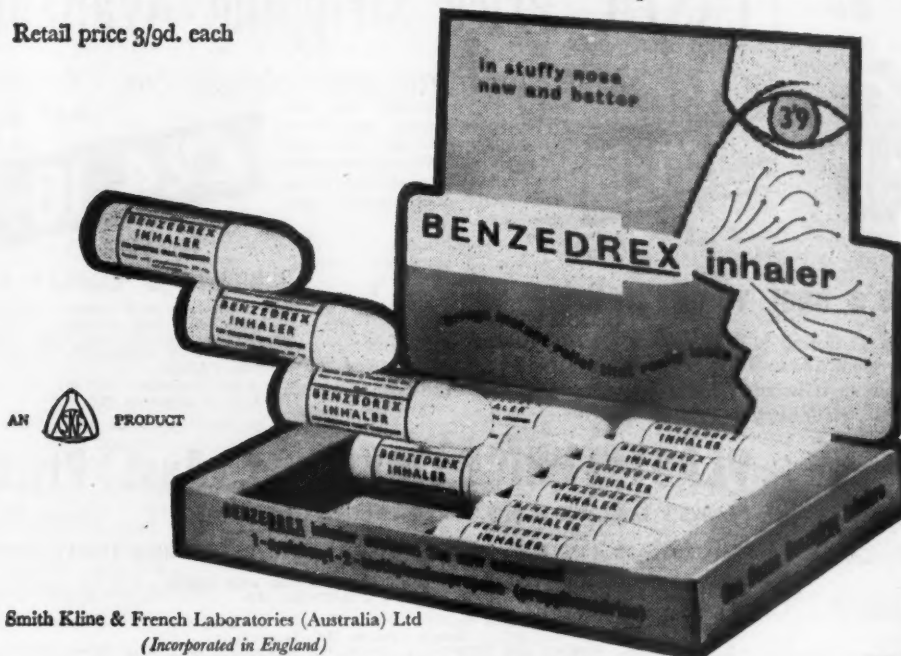
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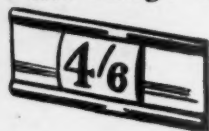
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Measday, V. L. Mitchell, J. Physick, J. W. Stain and the Secretary, S. S. Woods.

Labels "Gilseal" Insignia.—Correspondence with samples and labels from the printers was tabled. After an examination by members, it was decided that the labels were not entirely satisfactory and that they be referred back to the printer for further advice and that the price factor be reviewed.

Guild Publicity—Advertising Scheme.—The Secretary informed the meeting that the Y.W.C.A. Hall at Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide, had been booked for a special meeting of members to be held on June 24, to hear details of the proposed merchandising scheme.

Kodak (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.—Letter from the manager of the company, regarding supplies at Wallaroo was read. It was decided to send a copy of the letter to our member for his comments and for any information as to the hours of the business his competitors keep open.

Wholesale Distribution of Ethicals.—Three letters from the Federal Secretary on this question were read and noted, pending detailed replies.

Annual Elections.—Mr. A. G. Lean was appointed Returning Officer for the forthcoming annual elections, when Messrs. Bartold, Cotterell, Measday, Patrick and Russell retire by effluxion of time.

Arrangements for the annual general meeting were left in the hands of the Secretary.

Counter Card—Drugs on Prescription List.—A letter was received from the Pharmacy Board of S.A. requesting the provision of a counter card naming drugs available only on prescriptions of medical practitioners. It was resolved to obtain a copy.

Federal Council Annual Meeting.—Advice was received from the Federal Secretary that the annual meeting of the Federal Council would be held on October 26. Remits were to be forwarded not later than August 10.

New Member Elected.—Warren G. Harrison.

Controlled Goods and Services.—A circular letter on this matter from the S.A. Chamber of Manufactures was read and received.

Prescription Prices—P.B.A.—A copy of a letter written to the Federal Office by Mr. B. N. Williams, Jamestown, regarding Prescription Prices, P.B.A., was read.

It was decided to write to Mr. Williams, commending him for his letter and interest, and to inform Federal Office that this S.B.C. protests at the attitude of certain governmental officers on the above matter, as it is known that other members have been similarly approached.

Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd.—A letter from Mr. H. Bryant, merchandising manager of the company, expressing thanks for the opportunity to address Guild members, was received and noted.

Trade and Commerce Committee Report.—The Chairman of the Committee reported that he discussed with Messrs. Ross and Wright regarding the publication of "Gilseal News."

Pricing Officer.—Reports were presented on P.M.S. Basic Prices. Applications to Prices Commissioner on Dispensing Fees. Reckitt & Colman. P.M.S.—Cost of containers.

He also stated that a member had sought information on the prices of Galenicals.

A number of queries on dispensing fees had received attention.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Information was given regarding TV advertising and the appointment of an

advertising agent in the State, and Repatriation dispensing.

Merchandising Scheme.—The President advised that during the P.A.A. Conference, the Federal President had called a meeting of State Presidents, at which the control of the Merchandising Scheme was discussed.

As a result of this meeting it was decided that the State Branch Committee would meet on June 12 to consider the various points raised.

World Mental Health Organisation.—Mr. Stain informed the meeting that he had been approached regarding the issue to Guild members of a brochure on the World Mental Health Organisation. It was decided that the President would confer with Dr. W. A. Dibden on the matter.

System of Relievers.—The proposal of a system of relieving pharmacists and apprentices, which was raised by Mr. Lean, was deferred to the next meeting.

There being no further business the meeting was then declared closed.

SPECIAL MEETING OF S.B.C.—JUNE 12

Present.—Messrs. A. A. Russell (Chairman), R. R. Patrick, A. G. Lean, J. W. Stain, J. Physick, J. C. Measday and the Secretary (S. S. Woods).

Merchandising Scheme.—The Acting President stated that the meeting had been called to consider the Merchandising Scheme, and if it was accepted by the Guild members, to consider what arrangements were possible to survey how the money raised would be satisfactorily spent and apportioned to the various fields of advertising—and who would be the State branch's advertising agent.

A review of the discussions which took place during the P.A.A. Conference and the subsequent interviews which had been undertaken by the President, were placed before the committee members.

At this stage, Messrs. Monahan & Huntly, of an advertising company in Adelaide, attended and were welcomed by the Acting President, who explained that the Committee was seeking information as to how the various forms of advertising were arranged and controlled.

Messrs. Monahan and Huntly explained the procedure involved in TV, radio and press advertising.

Committee members submitted many questions to these gentlemen and finally they intimated that they would, if the Committee so desired, prepare a scheme which could be discussed at the next Committee meeting on June 23.

Mr. Russell thanked Messrs. Monahan and Huntly for their assistance and they then retired.

The meeting was then declared closed.

FURTHER SPECIAL MEETING: JUNE 23

Present.—Messrs. E. L. Miller (President), A. A. Russell, R. R. Patrick, Walter C. Cotterell, A. G. Lean, G. P. Bartold, V. L. Mitchell, J. Physick, J. W. Stain and the Secretary.

The President explained that the reason for the special meeting was to learn from Mr. R. G. Ross, Federal Merchandising Manager, the full pros and cons of the Merchandising Scheme, as it operates in the other States.

He welcomed Mr. Ross to the meeting and asked him to address the Committee.

Mr. Ross covered the work and activities in each of the States, and at the close he answered the questions raised by the Committee members.

The President thanked Mr. Ross for his attendance and address, and the meeting was then declared closed.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4082).

Wedding.—Congratulations and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bena, who were married at Perth Synagogue on June 28. The bride was Jennifer Field of Melbourne.

Mr. K. G. McKenzie has purchased the Rockingham Pharmacy from Mr. G. F. Foley, and Mr. J. D. Mulcahy has purchased the Highway Drug Store, Bunbury, from Mr. V. C. Cooper.

New pharmacies have been opened by Mr. I. G. Rear at Meltham; Mrs. R. M. Millen at Lathlain Park and Mr. N. A. Steere at Eden Hill.

Mr. N. J. Genev returned from England per M.V. "Triton" on June 16, after having been in England and the Continent for about 15 months. The trip has enhanced his appreciation of West Australian sunshine.

Mrs. Joanne Bullock, formerly of Perth, but now resident at Adelaide, is spending a holiday in the West. She acted as reliever for her former employer, Mr. G. J. Skeahan, of Fremantle, for a couple of weeks this month.

Mr. A. N. Jones, a recent arrival from England, has accepted a position at Mr. M. J. Thomas' pharmacy, Bunbury.

Registrations.—At the Pharmaceutical Council meeting held on July 7, the following registrations of pharmacists were approved: Mr. A. J. Furniss (from New Zealand), Mr. J. D. Mulcahy (from Victoria), Mrs. D. Bacchus (from Great Britain), Mr. A. N. Jones (from Great Britain) and Miss R. M. Holt (from Great Britain).

LOCKED-IN THIEF GETS £128 HAUL

A thief who stole £128 in cash and four cartons of cigarettes from a chemist's shop in Oxford street, Leederville, had apparently been locked in the premises after closing on Saturday, the police announced on June 29. An examination of the shop, owned by William Allen Hutchison, showed no sign of a forced entry.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Guild met at 61 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on July 14, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs G. D. Allan (Chair), W. G. Lewis, S. J. Wilson, R. W. Dalby, G. H. Dallimore, R. E. Edinger, J. G. Skeahan, A. W. Rock, H. J. Stone, R. I. Cohen, J. V. Hands, M. H. Arnold, C. O. Carter, K. M. Kidd.

W.A. Trade Bureau.—The Secretary reported that following a discussion with the Secretary of the W.A. Trade Bureau, he had forwarded a letter to the Premier, pointing out how organised trading was being disorganised and asking for his support in the amendment of the Unfair Trading Act.

Ampliphone Hearing Aid.—The company had been written to, asking for further details, but no reply had been received to date.

Correspondence.—From Public Relations Secretariat, giving details of the Burnie Dispensing Agreement.

From a chemist, asking for information concerning a booklet on the avoidance of accidents in the home.

From a chemist, on the non-adherence to Guild pricing for dispensing by some chemists.

Financial.—The Treasurers' report was received and accounts as submitted were passed for payment.

The Treasurer reported that for the second year in succession every member was financial. The accountant was preparing the balance sheet for audit and indications were that the finances of the Guild were in a very healthy position.

New Members Elected.—Mrs. Aline Alexandra Driscoll, Kevin Graeme McKenzie, John Gordon Porteus.

Branch.—Mr. N. A. Steere, 71 Walter Road, Bassen-dean.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Dallimore reported there was to be a meeting of the Standing Committee in July. The Federal President had called a meeting of the Federal Executive for August 3, in Melbourne.

Pricing Officers' Report.—It was suggested that we endeavour to have a list of S Group items printed by the local Commonwealth Health Department in place of the list issued by Canberra. Increases had been granted for Ext. of Malt and Seidlitz Powders on the P.M.S. list.

Amendments are being prepared for the retail price list, there being increases in a large number of lines. It was recommended that objection to the Commonwealth Health Department should be raised to what is called "catch" type of preparations, such as Tab. A.P.C., A.P.F. formula and Tab. Calc. Gluconate, B.P.C. formula.

Trade and Commerce Report.—Mr. Arnold reported that four designs for the proposed "Gilseal" bag had been completed and he would be deciding which design would be accepted for discussion at the Federal Trade and Commerce Conference.

It was suggested that consideration be given to a printed card to be displayed in baby clinics, drawing attention to the danger of leaving medicines within the reach of young children. It was decided that this matter be discussed with Mr. Carr, of the National Safety Council.

Returning Officer.—Mr. Lewis was elected returning officer for the State Branch Committee election.

Annual Meeting.—The annual general meeting of the Guild was fixed for Thursday, August 20, at 8 p.m., at Rumbles Limited.

Miners' Dispensing Fund.—The President reported on the result of a visit to the Guild to discuss the Collie Mines Dispensing Fund. The working of the fund and the necessity for a new agreement was explained. It was recommended that a round-table conference be held at Collie, with representatives of the Guild, the chemists of Collie and the Miners' Fund representatives, but that in discussing any agreement, the principle of Guild pricing must not be departed from.

Civil Defence School.—Mr. J. Hands was appointed as the Guild nominee to the School of Civil Defence to be held in Victoria at the end of August.

Outside Sign.—Authority was granted to Mr. R. M. Neal to erect a sign six feet from the front alignment, as per plan presented.

Adelaide Conference of P.A.A.—The chairman presented a detailed report of the Adelaide Conference and

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

gave the results of the voting on all remits presented. A full report of the Conference, together with papers given at the Conference, would appear in the June issue of the "A.J.P."

It was recommended that a letter of congratulations be sent to Miss Vida Garcia, on being elected the first Federal President of the Federated Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association.

Advertising.—The Advertising Committee reported on the suggested budget for 1959-60. It was intended to use press, radio and television. Radio would be used to cover all country areas. The money spent on television and country radio would be in proportion to the amount contributed by metropolitan and country chemists.

After-Hour Trading.—Following on the increasing number of chemists offering an after-hour service, considerable discussion took place on the effect of this evening service, particularly on chemists who adhered to the normal trading hours.

In order to solve a problem that had arisen in the Fremantle Zone, a meeting had been called for July 20, at Fremantle, at 8 p.m. The President and Treasurer would attend.

The President reported that Mr. Dallimore and he had attended a meeting with the Chief Inspector of Shops and Factories to discuss chemists' hours and schedules. The Inspector promised the Guild full co-operation in any scheme that would help in giving the public an adequate service and at the same time prevent any abuse of trading hours.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

NEW SUBSTANCES TO AID MEDICAL SCIENCE

By Nicholas Herdman, Director of a United Kingdom Company of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers

The pharmaceutical manufacturer is sometimes thought to be a special kind of conjurer who manipulates the elements of nature as a magician produces coloured handkerchiefs from a hat. But with all his fascinating conjuring with roots, leaves, fruits, animal organs and the more prosaic elements such as carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and phosphorous, he is pursuing a consistent and scientific line of development for the benefit of the community.

Plants are identified and sometimes cultivated carefully under controlled conditions. They are examined macroscopically and microscopically, and their active ingredients are isolated in pure crystalline form. These are examined to see how they are built up from their constituent elements; they are then copied in the laboratory as one would take a Meccano model to pieces and then put it together again with other pieces of the same material.

Building Up Knowledge

The chemists, physiologists and pharmacologists then begin to ask themselves: "Is this all natural structure which we have copied so faithfully really necessary?" Pieces of the structure which may turn out to be unnecessary complications of some simple central theme are lopped off and the simplified substance investigated.

It is sometimes found to be just as effective—and easier and cheaper to make.

Still the scientists are not always satisfied. They often proceed to add to the simplified structure complications which do not appear in nature. They sometimes find that these alter the medicinal effect of the substance, the result being a new substance unknown in the natural state, with an effect as medicine which has never been obtainable before.

The same kind of manipulation of molecules is being carried out with substances (such as the active ingredient of thyroid glands) derived from animal organs.

In the course of all this close investigation of the structure of active drugs, knowledge is built up which leads, among other things, to the observation that certain shapes and sizes of molecules affect the human body and its diseases in certain ways. This points to lines of research whereby these particular shapes are developed into further new substances.

For Reduction of Bleeding

An example of just this kind of "molecular manipulation" will be seen at the Scottish Industries Exhibition (Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, September 3 to 19) on the stand of Britain's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. A firm of pharmaceutical manufacturers, of Edinburgh, has been selected to tell the story of the discovery of the new drug Trophenium, which is now being used in surgery for the reduction of bleeding.

The company, which supplied Simpson in 1847 with his first requirements of chloroform for anaesthesia, has continued to provide new substances for use in medicine and has achieved the first successful commercial synthesis of tropine, and subsequently of the alkaloid atropine, formerly obtainable only from natural resources imported into Britain.

The story begins with the traditional isolation of atropine from the leaves of the deadly nightshade, much of which comes from the Balkans. Atropine is an alkaloid (a form of active botanical constituent) with several valuable uses in medicine (ophthalmology, peptic ulcers and so on). Later it was discovered that an Australian plant, *duboisia*, also contains atropine.

Close study of the atropine molecule, however, eventually showed that it was built up from a basic substance known as tropine, and that once tropine had been obtained it was comparatively easy to "amend" it to atropine.

Work at Edinburgh eventually led to the successful synthesis of tropine on a commercial scale, and from there it was a complicated, but not too difficult journey to the successful synthesis of atropine.

This work gave the chemists a deep insight into the way in which the plant world builds up, first tropine and then atropine. With this knowledge they went to work to build up substances, similar in structure to atropine, but which have never existed before, naturally or otherwise.

Each of these substances was tested for its action and hundreds were discarded. One new substance has reached the doctors so far. It is called Trophenium and it has a very specialised use in that it produces a state known as hypotension (lowered blood pressure) when injected into the blood stream under general anaesthesia during a surgical operation. This lowering of the blood pressure results in a reduction of bleeding at the site of an operation, allowing a clearer field for the surgeon to work.

Several other drugs, evolving from this continuing research, are under investigation. — U.K. Information Service.

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania. Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart (phone B 1010).

Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Holmes have decided to set up home at Wamberal, N.S.W. They will be missed in Northern Tasmanian circles.

Miss Maureen Killalea has been relieving Mr. Brian Wragg of Smithton.

Mr. Bill Bennenworth hopes to travel to Queensland this month for a holiday.

We hope that Mrs. Crane will soon be able to resume her activities and that her broken leg will mend satisfactorily.

The Women Pharmacists held an at home at the beginning of July, with great success.

Congratulations to Crisp and Holder on their new premises in Moonah.

Once more the students have generously given their blood to the Red Cross Blood Bank. We commend them on their fine gesture.

DEATH OF TASMANIA'S OLDEST CHEMIST

Mr. Ernest Edward Ford, Tasmania's oldest chemist, died at Mortlake, Victoria, on July 11.

Mr. Ford was born in Hobart in 1867. He served his apprenticeship with the late E. R. Ash from 1884 to 1889, and passed the tests of the then examining body—the Court of Medical Examiners, Hobart, in 1889. After qualifying, Mr. Ford went to New South Wales to manage a pharmacy, and in 1896 he started his own business in Narrabri, where he stayed for 35 years. He later moved to Stanmore, a suburb of Sydney, where he was in business until he retired in 1953 at the age of 85.

Two sons, Mr. Emile Ford, of Hobart, and Mr. N. P. Ford, of Sydney, are pharmaceutical chemists, and two grandchildren, Mr. D. R. Ford and Mrs. J. Ford, are also registered pharmaceutical chemists.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on July 8, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. T. A. Stephens (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. F. H. Cartledge, B. L. Ralph, I. B. McLeod, A. K. Smith, E. N. Lee and the Registrar.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Helen Joan Summerson (from Queensland) and Barbara Margaret Neuss (from Victoria) were registered, subject to presentation of Miss Neuss' diploma.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £129/9/11 were passed for payment.

Pharmacy Act—Registration Requirements.—A copy of a letter from the Hon. General Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia to the Minister for Health, Queensland, regarding the immediate registration of a person holding approved overseas qualifications under the Queensland Pharmacy Act was read and discussed.

The Registrar was directed to ask under what circumstances such a condition was possible.

Mr. Ralph advised that he would be in Melbourne on July 20, and his offer to discuss this matter with Mr. Kent was approved.

Poisons Act.

Draft Uniform Poisons Schedules.—Seven copies of the draft uniform poisons schedules were received from the Department of Health, Canberra, together with correspondence regarding Poisons Schedules.

The meeting resolved that a special meeting of the Board be called on July 23 to discuss these schedules and correspondence as received.

Narcotic Drugs.—A letter was received from the Director of Public Health, advising that the Acting General Director of Health, Canberra, had advised that the following are to be controlled as Group 1 drugs on the advice of the Secretary-General of the United Nations—

Normorphine and its salts.

Dimenoxadol and its salts.

Levomoramide and its salts.

The Registrar was directed to write to the Director of Public Health, seeking more information as to what constitutes Group 1 drugs under the United Nations, the chemical name and other details of the three drugs, and under what schedule these drugs would be grouped under the Uniform Poisons Schedules.

Oestrogens, Progesterones and Androgens.—Further to the minutes of May 13, a letter was received from the Tasmanian Branch Council of the British Medical Association, stating the branch council was in agreement with the view that these preparations should be sold only on prescription, and be repeated only on prescription, and stating further that the council would be pleased to co-operate with the Board in future decisions of the same nature.

Xyllocaine.—A letter was received through the Director of Public Health from Astra Pharmaceuticals (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., regarding labels to be used for its intended product.

It was resolved that with the addition of the word "Poison" to the draft label per sheet four of their letter, the label would meet the necessary requirements.

Bromide Intoxication.—Copies of a report on the subject of bromide intoxication were received from the Director of Public Health.

Calcium Carbimide Lederle and Methyl-Pentynol.—Further to the minutes of June 10, a letter was received from the Secretary to the Minister for Health, requesting information as to why these products should be made available only on prescription.

The Registrar was directed to forward to the Minister for Health a copy of the letter received from the Acting Director-General of Health, Canberra, containing the reasons for the control of Calcium Carbimide Lederle.

The Registrar was also directed to advise that the drug Methyl-Pentynol was classed in the synthetic hypnotic class with an action similar to Chloral Hydrate, which is already controlled, and that Methyl-Pentynol was restricted to sale on prescription only in each of the other Australian States.

Conference of Pharmacy Boards.—Copies of the proceedings of the Conference of Pharmacy Boards, May 27 to 30, 1959, as received, were tabled.

Civil Defence School.—A letter was received from the Hon. General Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, giving details of the Civil Defence School to be held at Macedon from August 23 to 28. It was resolved that this matter be referred to the Pharmaceutical Society.

Inspector's Report.—The Registrar advised that the Inspector had been directed to include with his inspection of the display of the annual certificate, an inspection



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Morphine Sulphate	16 mgm. 1 ml. Boxes of 10 and 100
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Papaveretum	10 mgm. 1 ml. Boxes of 10 and 100
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TASMANIA—Continued

tion of methylated spirit containers and label per the Third Schedule and Section 19 of the Poisons Act.

The Inspector's report revealed that of 48 pharmacies inspected, 28 pharmacists had their annual certificates on display, and that the remainder had promised to comply with the regulations.

With regard to methylated spirit, all pharmacists complied completely as regard containers, and the provisions for labelling were in order with the exception of stocks wholesaled by Miller & Maund (1957) Pty. Ltd., of Hobart. The Registrar was directed to write to that company, pointing out the provision of Section 19 of the Poisons Act 1916.

The Registrar advised that Mr. D. C. Gurr, of Glenorchy, had mislaid his annual certificate and requested the issue of a duplicate. The Registrar was directed to inform Mr. Gurr that his registration for 1959 is registered in the Board office by reason of the issue of his annual certificate.

Future Inspections.—The Registrar presented a budget of the financial position of the Board for the year ended December 31, 1959, and after discussion it was decided that further inspections be deferred to November this year.

Three-Year Full-Time University Tuition, 1961.—The President of the Board advised that on June 30 a meeting was held in the Vice-Chancellor's office of the University of Tasmania regarding University tuition for pharmacy.

Mr. Stephens advised that the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Professor Hickman, of the Science Faculty, Professor Barber, Chairman of the University Council, Mr. Long (for the Education Department), and Dr. Polya, Dr. Burgin, the Registrar and himself were present.

Mr. Stephens stated that the approach to this meeting had been prepared by Dr. Polya and Dr. Burgin, and it was presented by Dr. Polya, the submission receiving a most sympathetic hearing, for which Dr. Polya deserved the thanks of this Board.

The outcome of the meeting was that Dr. Polya and Dr. Burgin were to prepare a statement to go to the Professorial Board and then to the University Council for consideration. Mr. Stephens then read the submission to go to the Professorial Board. This matter was then left to the Board for discussion.

It was resolved that this Board considers that the educational standard should be raised to a three-year full-time University course to ensure reciprocity on an international basis, and that the submission of Dr. Polya to the Professorial Board be forwarded.

The President tabled a draft letter prepared by Dr. Burgin to go to the Chief Secretary, setting out the educational aims for 1960 and 1961, and asking for necessary amendments to the Pharmacy Act to allow for these changes.

The Registrar read this letter to the meeting and its contents were fully discussed. It was then resolved that the letter as read be sent to the Chief Secretary.

Pharmacy Regulations—Pre-requisite Requirements.—A letter was received from the Association of Headmaster and Head-mistresses of the Public schools in Tasmania, expressing concern at the pre-requisite requirements laid down by the Board for 1960.

The Registrar was directed to advise of the intended change in the course in 1961, setting out details thereof, and advising that the entrance standard then would be University Matriculation.

Section 10 Poisons Act.—Mr. Smith questioned the desirability of imposing the stipulation for the name and address of the seller to be on anything containing a poison. This matter was put forward to the special meeting of the Board to be held on July 23.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

*Council
Meeting*

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on July 13 at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. L. J. McLeod (Chairman), Messrs. D. Tremayne, W. G. Webb, C. A. Robertson, L. W. Palfreyman and the Secretary.

Term of Apprenticeship.—Advice was received from the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania that a request had been forwarded to the Minister for an amendment to the Pharmacy Act allowing for the term of apprenticeship to be decided by the Board.

Civil Defence School.—Advice was received from the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia that a Civil Defence School was being arranged by the Commonwealth of Australia to be held at Macedon from August 23 to 28.

The Chairman agreed to attend this School, and it was left for the Secretary to arrange for a northern member to be present also.

Pharmaceutical Association Conference.—Mr. Palfreyman gave a full report on items handled at this Conference.

Mr. Palfreyman stressed that the success of the Adelaide Conference showed the necessity for Tasmania to adopt some programme for the raising of funds to meet the costs when their turn came in about three or four years' time.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Palfreyman for representing the Society on this occasion and for his very informative report.

Metric System.—As an outcome of the Conference a letter was received from the P.A.A., suggesting that whenever possible by way of encouragement in teaching and in practice, in each State the Metric System be used in dispensing.

The Secretary undertook to ascertain if this system was legal in Tasmania.

Lecturers.—Mr. Palfreyman reported that he had not been able to arrange for a lecturer to visit Tasmania. Mr. Sissons had suggested to him that we write to the College asking for a lecturer on specific subjects.—The meeting agreed to follow this course.

Travelling Expenses.—It was suggested that the Liaison Committee might consider establishing a special fund to enable representatives from each pharmaceutical body in Tasmania to attend P.A.A. Conferences.

Next Meeting.—The date for the next meeting was fixed for August 20, when arrangements would be made for a film evening.

The meeting closed at 7.30 p.m.

THE GUILD

*S.B.C.
Meeting*

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on June 22, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Messrs C. A. Robertson, A. G. Crane, C. B. Dillon, A. G. Gould, A. Fennell, L. W. Palfreyman and the Secretary.

Wages Board.—Mr. Robertson reported that he had attended a meeting of the Chemists' Wages Board, at which it had been agreed that an increase of 10/- per week would be made to the basic rate.

Sub-Committee on Apprentices' Wages.—Mr. Robertson reported that this committee had met and had de-

TASMANIA—Continued

cided on the following recommendations for wages of apprentices under the two-year full-time course:—

First Year—30 per cent. of male rate, £4 per week, for actual time worked.

Second Year—40 per cent. of male rate, £5/10/- per week for actual time worked.

Third Year—70 per cent. of male rate, £9/10/- per week for actual time worked.

Fourth Year—84½ per cent. of male rate, £11/10/- per week for actual time worked.

For an apprentice requiring more than the two years in which to complete his course, the rate to be £6/10/- per week, or 3/3 per hour.

Holidays to be allocated on a pro-rata basis with the time actually worked during first and second years.

In discussing these matters, members considered that the four-year apprenticeship should be retained and it be obligatory on both master and apprentice that the time off from the University or Technical College should be spent in the pharmacy and that a final two years must be full time in the pharmacy.

Citrane A.—Advice was received from Federal Office that Martin Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd. will be marketing its Citrane A throughout Australia on a chemist-only basis.

Rasprin Junior.—Commonwealth and Dominion Agencies Pty. Ltd. advised that Rasprin Junior is now marketed in a special dispensing pack of 50 tablets, packaged in unprinted foil.

Chief Pharmacist.—The meeting decided that an invitation be extended to Mr. Sherrington, asking him to address members at a date to be arranged.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £15/11/3 were passed for payment.

Merchandising Plan.—Details were received on the advertising programmes for August-September and October-November. Mr. Robertson undertook to prepare a circular for despatch to members.

Price Lists.—Mr. Robertson and Mr. Dillon reported that the lists had now been completed, and on the quotations received the meeting agreed that the printing be carried out by Critic Pty. Ltd.

The Secretary was instructed to advise the South Australian Branch that this Branch would not require a further reprint of their list.

Annual General Meeting.—It was decided that the annual general meeting should be held in Hobart on August 27, or at Campbell Town on August 30, and that the Northern Division be asked if they considered there would be a sufficient representation from the north attending the meeting if held at Campbell Town.

Returning Officer.—Mr. A. G. Gould was elected returning officer for the annual election of the State Branch Committee.

Merchandising and Advertising Half Per Cent. Contributions.—The meeting agreed that a circular be sent to all members asking renewal of their authority for the half per cent. to be added to their purchases to cover the cost of this scheme.

The meeting closed at 9.45 p.m.

JULY MEETING OF THE S.B.C.

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on July 13, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Messrs. C. A. Robertson, C. B. Dillon, A. G. Gould, L. W. Palfrey-

man, A. Fennell, K. H. Jenkins, D. R. Crisp, E. H. Shield, A. G. Crane, and the Secretary.

Chief Pharmacist.—Mr. Sherrington, Chief Pharmacist for Tasmania, had agreed to address members at a general meeting to be held on July 23, when he will be accompanied by Mr. Gilpin.

Annual General Meeting.—Advice was received from the Northern District that they considered there would not be a sufficient representation from the north to justify the meeting at Campbell Town, and therefore the Annual General Meeting would be held in Hobart on August 27.

Merchandising and Advertising Plan.—The Secretary reported that 50 per cent. of the members had returned their authorities for the addition of ½ per cent. to their purchases for financing this plan. Only one member had indicated that his contribution would not be continued.

The Secretary was instructed to send a further note to those who had not yet replied.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £666/12/- were passed for payment.

Poatina Pharmacy.—Advice was received from the Hydro Electric Commission that they required a chemist to establish a pharmacy at Poatina for their new construction programme.

After considering details supplied, the meeting decided that it was not an economic proposition for a pharmacist to set up business in this area, and considered that a working agreement should be made with the nearest pharmacy at Longford.

Bieresdorf Surgical Dressings.—Advice was received that Bieresdorf Surgical Dressings would be marketed as a Chemist Only line.

Woods Scholarship 1958.—A report written by Mr. W. J. O'Reilly under the Woods Scholarship for 1958 was received, and the meeting decided that this should be circulated among members.

P.A.A. Constitution.—The new constitution for the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia was received, and the Secretary was instructed to circulate this among members.

Wrapping Paper.—The sample of wrapping paper to be made available to members was received, and after discussing the proposal it was thought that some better colouring could have been introduced into the pattern.

Chemists Wages Board.—As a meeting of the Chemists Wages Board would be held on July 21, details from the existing award were discussed and the Employers' Representative advised on possible changes.

Federal Trade and Commerce Meeting.—The agenda for this meeting was considered in detail, and Mr. Robertson was advised on the wishes of the meeting.

Indiscriminate Use of Dangerous Drugs by the Public.—Mr. Shield referred to the dangerous practice of people handing to friends some of their left over dangerous drugs, and suggested that the matter be referred to Mr. Attiwill with the object of providing some articles to awaken the public to the dangers of this practice.

Merchandising Plan.—Mr. Robertson directed attention to the advice that had been received regarding the plan for August-September period, and the Secretary was instructed to ask for further details for this period.

Liaison Committee.—Mr. Crisp reported that a meeting of the Liaison Committee had been held and that this meeting recommended that a meeting of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee be called together.

Mr. Palfreyman agreed to represent the Guild on this Committee.

The meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.



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NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

*Bold knaves thrive, without one grain of sense,
But good men starve for want of impudence.*
—Dryden.

Mr. J. M. Harper has opened a pharmacy at 171 Wattle street, Bankstown.

Mr. N. F. Fraser has purchased S. C. Ward's pharmacy at 558 Pennant Hills road, West Pennant Hills.

Mr. V. A. Bryant has opened a pharmacy in Gibson avenue (opposite Bryant street), Padstow.

Mrs. E. V. Chapman has opened a pharmacy in Oliver street, Heathcote.

Mr. Gilbert Dobson has opened a pharmacy in Avoca Beach road, Avoca.

Mr. Bruce H. Downie has opened a pharmacy at 255 Hector street, Sefton.

Mr. A. F. Lynch has purchased Mr. L. Dobson's pharmacy, 571 Sydney road, Seaforth.

Mr. R. B. Maher has opened a pharmacy, Shop 3, Kalinya street, Newport, opposite the Newport Hotel.

Mr. R. N. Mocclair has opened a pharmacy at 1 "Kembla Court," Wentworth street, Port Kembla.

Mr. A. J. Schwarzer has opened a pharmacy at 1220B Anzac parade, Malabar.

Mrs. B. M. Scott has opened a pharmacy at 428A Forest road, Bexley.

Mr. John L. Booler has purchased Mr. E. E. Anderson's pharmacy, 38 Wairoa avenue, North Bondi. Mr. Booler was formerly at Newtown, Quirindi, Moree and Campsie. Mr. Anderson's address is now 263 Old Northern road, Castle Hill.

Mr. A. T. Davy has opened a pharmacy at 398 Victoria road, Rydalmere.

Mrs. M. Blunden has sold her pharmacy at 104 Belford street, Broadmeadow.

Mr. L. Dobson has sold his pharmacy in Sydney road, Seaforth.

DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

Dr. L. J. Wienholt has been appointed as Director of Health (Commonwealth) for N.S.W.

PHARMACY BALL, NEWCASTLE

Mr. Aubrey Winterton and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie W. Smith attended the Newcastle Pharmacy Ball, which was held in the City Hall on August 5.

PHARMACY ACT 1952 PROCLAIMED

The Pharmacy (Amendment Act 1952 came into operation on June 12, 1959. A proclamation fixing this date was published in the N.S.W. Government Gazette on May 15, 1959.

CIVIL DEFENCE SCHOOL, MACEDON

Mr. E. G. Hall, Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, has been appointed to represent the Pharmaceutical Society at the Civil Defence School to be held at Macedon from August 23 to August 28.

TO THE PHARMACISTS OF N.S.W.

We, the successful candidates in the recent election for the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., would like to express to you our thanks for your vote of confidence in our re-election to that Board. The welfare of pharmacy in this State in every aspect will have our best endeavours and your interests will have our constant attention.

Yours faithfully,
GORDON R. MALLAM.
GEORGE C. SIMPSON.

N.S.W. CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

Results of meeting held at Pennant Hills Golf Club on June 30:

Four Ball Stableford

Winners: J. Housego (8) and J. Fogarty (18) 49 pts. Runners-up: Andy Emmerson (12) and Brian Gilholme (20) 43 pts.; on count back from Tom Hollingsworth and Bill McGill and Bruce Grose and Stan Palfreyman.

"A" Grade: Warwick Rourke (10) 38 pts.

"B" Grade: Vere Payne (15) 35 pts.

"C" Grade: Ray Evans (27) 36 pts., on count back from Jim Halcrow and Tom O'Connor.

DEATH OF C.I.B. DETECTIVE

Detective-Sergeant John Fagan, 52, the Chief of the C.I.B. Drug Squad, died on July 5.

Detective-Sergeant Fagan, who lived in Marrickville road, Marrickville, collapsed late on July 4 on his way home from the C.I.B. An ambulance took him to Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, but he died soon after admission to the hospital. He is survived by Mrs. Fagan and two children.

Detective-Sergeant Fagan was the State's foremost authority on the identification of jewellery and precious stones. He investigated and solved many big criminal cases, and was one of several detectives who lectured junior detectives on criminal investigation.

He was buried at Woronora Cemetery with full police honours following a requiem Mass at St. Brigid's Church, Marrickville, on July 7.

AMENDMENTS TO POISONS LIST

(Extract from N.S.W. Gazette, June 10, 1959)

SCHEDULE

The Poisons List is amended:—

(a) (i) by removing from the Second Part of Schedule One thereof the following substances—

Acetyldihydrocodeinone in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of acetyldihydrocodeinone.

Alphameprodine in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of alphameprodine.

Betameprodine in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of betameprodine.

Paraldehyde in substances containing 0.2 per cent. or less of paraldehyde.

(ii) by removing from the Second part of Schedule One thereof the following alkaloids, their salts, their derivatives and their salts—

Benzyl morphine in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of benzyl morphine.

Diamorphine in substances containing less than 0.1 per cent. of diamorphine.

Dihydrocodeinone in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of dihydrocodeinone.

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VICTORIA: John Kiddell, 245 Swan Street, Richmond. JB 2543.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Doug Toppin, 27 Rowlands Road, Hilton. Phone: 57-8974.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Geoff Martin & Son, 83 Brisbane Street, Perth. BF 1791.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Dihydrohydroxycodine in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of dihydrohydroxycodine.

Dihydromorphine in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of dihydromorphine.

Dihydromorphinone in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of dihydromorphinone.

Dihydrodesoxymorphine in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of dihydrodesoxymorphine.

Morphine-N-oxide in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of morphine-N-oxide.

Morphine, synthetic substitutes for, not specifically mentioned in this Schedule and their salts, in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of the base.

Thebaine in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of thebaine.

(b) (i) by removing from the Second Part of Schedule One thereof the following substance—

Acetyldihydrocodeine in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of acetyldihydrocodeine.

(ii) by adding to the Second Part of Schedule One thereof in appropriate alphabetical order the following alkaloid, its salts, its derivatives and their salts—

Acetyldihydrocodeine in substances containing less than 1.0 per cent. of acetyldihydrocodeine.

(c) (i) by removing from the Second Part of Schedule One thereof the following alkaloid, its salts, its derivatives and their salts—

Dihydrocodeine in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of dihydrocodeine.

(ii) by adding in lieu thereof the following alkaloid, its salts, its derivatives and their salts—

Dihydrocodeine in substances containing less than 1.0 per cent. of dihydrocodeine.

(1225)

CHEMISTS' PRICES

Comments Over 2GB by Richard Gaze

Here is a more or less general reply to our correspondents, who wrote in about chemists' prices, and those interested people who phoned yesterday.

It is a curious mixed bag of telephoning. I got several pros and several cons in the usual stimulating way that I thoroughly enjoy. This, by the way, Mrs. Barren had to do with a differential pricing amongst chemists.

One chemist pricing made up a prescription a little over a pound, another one quoted fourteen or fifteen shillings, an odd one did about seven and six or something like that.

Well now, I got a very long and interesting phone call from a suburban chemist, not very far out in the western suburbs. Although he did not hear the broadcast, possibly his wife did, and she relayed the burden of the complaint of our listener. He was a little resentful that people should be having a shot at chemists.

He said, "Taken by and large, we're not a bad bunch of blokes, and most of us are pretty honest." I'm glad I beat him to it, I said that myself yesterday. "Now," he said, "I'd like you to ring, if you will, the Secretary, or the President, or Vice-President, of the Pharmaceutical Service Guild—a Guild of which many chemists, but not all, are members—and have a chat with them. You will find," said the suburban chemist, "that they maintain as closely as possible a uniform pricing policy, which is so eminently fair as to be acceptable to the Commonwealth Government." He said, "Even chemists who are not members of the Pharmaceutical Service Guild subscribe to that pricing structure and service,

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800 The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, July 30, 1959

so there should be no more than 10 per cent., plus or minus, between chemists making up identical prescriptions."

Well, I took his advice. I couldn't get on to the Secretary, who was very busy with some visitors, but I did manage to ring the Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Service Guild, a Mr. Pinerua, himself a pharmacist, and he gave me of his very busy day, of his time, and answered a lot of my questions.

Now, there is most certainly a uniform code; that is, the first chemist to make up a prescription will put some little code on it which you as a listener won't be able to interpret, but the next chemist you hand it to will. That is not purely to support an artificial price on a prescription, but merely saving the next chemist the trouble of working out the cost, the standard cost of the ingredients which went into it, plus the standard dispensing fee, which after all is little reward for a man who has spent possibly five years of study to acquire the necessary skill. That code has been in existence for 20 or 25 years, and again is accepted by the Commonwealth Government as a perfectly normal and definite thing. Don't fear that. That only makes the next chemist's job a little quicker and a little easier.

Now there are one or two in every community, hungry blokes who want the last ounce of blood out of the turnip or last drop of water out of the stone.

If you find you are getting seriously over-charged, or suspect you are getting seriously over-charged, you will find the Pharmaceutical Service Guild very willing to investigate closely any complaint from a listener.

Contact them, they're in the phone book. Have the courage to sign your name to a letter and put your address, and quote names and facts and figures and prices, and you will find that they will investigate it up to the hilt.

By and large I think it confirms our view that most chemists, and by most we mean the far greater majority right up to the ninety-nine point something per cent., will do very fairly by you indeed, and we agree with our correspondent and our phone caller, they're a pretty good bunch of blokes.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on July 14 at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. G. Gostelow (Chairman), Dr. S. Wright, Messrs. G. Simpson, L. W. Smith, E. Dempster, K. Cartwright and C. Harman.

Proposed New Pharmacy Act.—The President and Registrar gave a verbal report on the progress of discussions with the Under Secretary.

Conference of Boards.—Pharmaceutical Association of Australia

(1) **Remuneration of Pharmacist**—Flinders Naval Base. Noted.

(2) **Report on the Woods Scholarship 1958** by Mr. W. J. O'Reilly. Noted.

(3) **P.A.A. Constitution and Rules.** Noted.

(4) **Uniform Poisons Schedules.** The Board expressed agreement with the principle that there should be a single uniform system of allowed repetitions on drugs restricted to supply on prescription, and was prepared to discuss the matter further in conjunction with consideration of the Uniform Poisons Schedules as a whole. Information sought by the Hon. General Secretary was to be furnished.

(5) **Uniform Poisons Schedules 3 and 4 (Drafts).** These were handed to Dr. Wright for consideration and report at a later date.

(6) **Report of Proceedings at the Conference of Boards.** Copies were distributed to members for consideration and comment at next meeting.

Inspector's Reports.—Two Goulburn chemists were

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NEW SOUTH WALES--Continued

reported to have sold restricted drugs without a prescription. Legal action was to be taken in each case.

Applications for registration were approved as follows:—

(a) Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Lurlene Abrahams, Anthony George Cole Baldwin, Pamela Marjorie Bennett, George Ross Brown, Robert Adrian Haggerty, Roslyn Carlisle Kennard, Colin Colquhoun Mullan, John Donald Simpson, John Walter McKenzie Williams, Pamela Janet Westcott.

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement: Michael Arthur John Stevens (from New Zealand) and Paul Court (from New Zealand).

Names Restored to the Register.—Ann Marie Peach (nee Cavanough), Ruth Mary Shaw, Reginald Evan Williams.

The application of Rupert Leslie Burrows (name removed in terms of Section 9 of the Pharmacy Act) was deferred for consideration at next meeting.

Foreign Pharmacists.—Report of Sub-Committee on Foreign Pharmacists: (1) N. Matkovic—Yugoslavia. (2) Halim G. Alim—Pennsylvania.—The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were adopted and the Registrar was requested to suitably advise the University and the applicants.

(3) M. B. J. Looyschelder—Netherlands: This application was reconsidered. In view of the fact that no fresh evidence in support of the application had been submitted the request was refused.

(4) For consideration: Natalia Chakirov—Russia. Referred to the Sub-Committee on Foreign Pharmacists for consideration and report.

Certificates of Identity were issued to: Ivan Coleman Woodford-Smith (to Great Britain), Diane Gain Graham (to Great Britain), Phillip Charles Russell (to Great Britain), Joan Mary Manson (nee Garrell) (to Great Britain), Jeanette Margaret Scott Keeble (to Great Britain), Paul Huolahan (to Queensland).

Poisons Act.—Deaths from the following poisons had been reported since last meeting: Barbiturates 2, Thall-Rat 1, Carbital 3, Parathion 1.

Leaving Certificates Accepted.—Four.

Apprenticeship Indentures.—Registrations comprised 3 new indentures, 11 transfers and 5 cancellations.

Duplicate Certificate.—C. M. Mortal.—The Board approved the issue of a duplicate Certificate of Registration to Mr. C. M. Mortal.

Correspondence:

Poisons Act.—Control of Propionyl Atropine Methyl Nitrate: A suitable reply was suggested to the Registrar. Use of Sodium Fluoride: An appropriate reply was to be furnished.

Control of Para-di-chlorobenzene: This substance is not controlled under the Poisons Act.

Civil Defence School.—Letter from Director of Civil Defence advising a study period for pharmacists at Mount Macedon, Victoria, August 23-28. The Board was unable to nominate a representative.

Notice of Motion Submitted by Dr. Wright.—Matter deferred and to be listed for attention early in the agenda for next meeting.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on July 7, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Councillors A. F. Winterton (President), H. W. Read, Mavis Sweeney, S. E. Wright, S. Palfreyman, B. G. Fegent, J. F. Plunkett and G. G. Benjamin.

Chairman.—Mr. A. F. Winterton.

Refresher Lectures 1959.—Mr. Winterton said the attendance on the first night was astounding and that the following lectures were very well attended.

Councillor Wright said there might be difficulty in regard to accommodation on the last night.

It was finally agreed to explore the possibility of holding the final night in the New Chemistry School Lecture Room.

First Year Apprentice Lectures.—Mr. Winterton said these had been commenced with short addresses by himself and Mr. Conolly. The Stawell Hall was almost full.

Newcastle Lecture.—Mr. Winterton said that there were about 80 persons present for the lecture by Associate Professor Wright. They were very keen at Newcastle.

Country Week.—Mr. Winterton said the Newcastle people were keen on a Country Week to be held in Sydney, but they wanted the main event on a Sunday. It was decided to list this matter for the next agenda.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference, Perth.—Letter No. 2 was read, setting out the papers to be read to Section "O" by members of the Pharmacy Department.

After some discussion it was decided that the sum of £100 be voted as a subsidy to assist those giving papers at Section "O". It was further decided to send the cheque for £100 to Dr. Wright, who would distribute it.

Annual Dinner.—This was voted to be a highly successful social event.

Pharmacy Ball, August 10.—

Official guests: It was decided to invite persons as per the usual list. The President invited the Councillors generally to come to the official table.

It was also decided to send an invitation to Mr. Harold Menson, President of the N.H.V.P.A. Newcastle. Decorations: Mr. Smith to attend to these.

Prizes: Appropriate letters to be written to the usual firms.

Mr. Winterton said he had received an invitation to attend the B.M.A. Ball on July 22.

Proposed Lecture at Goulburn.—It was decided to advise the Secretary of the Zone, Mr. Jim Andrews, that a lecture could be given by Associate Professor Wright some time in October. Mr. Andrews to state how many he can guarantee as an audience.

Health Week.—A letter from the Town Clerk, Sydney, was read. National Health Week would be held from October 18 to 24, and the City Council had decided to conduct a Health Exhibition in the Town Hall from October 20 to 24. The Society was invited to arrange an exhibit.

Mr. Winterton said he had contacted Mr. K. J. C. Johnson, of the Institutional and Industrial Pharmacists' Group, on the matter.

Dr. Wright said he had attended a meeting of that body. He assured them the Council would give the necessary support as regards funds. It would be necessary to staff the stall for 12 hours per day. There would also be the setting up of the stall and the cost of the decor. The Society should underwrite the whole cost.

It was decided to get in touch again with Mr. Johnson explaining to him the present proposal; that is, that the Society should arrange the stall in conjunction with the Institutional and Industrial Pharmacists' Group.

A Special Committee consisting of Mr. Stan Palfreyman and Mr. G. Benjamin was appointed to make arrangements for the exhibition.

The slogan adopted for National Health Week this year is "Clean Hands for Good Health."

Correspondence.—From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, enclosing copy of letter from the Director of Civil Defence, in regard to the Civil Defence School to be held at Macedon from August 23 to 28. An allocation of 12 has been made to N.S.W.

It was decided to nominate Mr. E. G. Hall to attend. Associate Professor S. E. Wright, re A.N.Z.A.A.S.



NEWSLETTER

Each month we aim to give you a few paragraphs on something of interest. It may be technical, commercial, just of general interest, and there may be a story you can repeat in your circle.

LSD — 25

Thought that would catch your eye! But the LSD has nothing to do with legal tender. This is a new drug being investigated in psychic conditions. It is the diethylamide of lysergic acid and constitutes an integral part of the alkaloids in ergot.

COLOUR BLINDNESS

A film was recently made in the U.K. revealing the world as it looks to a colour-blind person. It was made under the direction of a woman colour-blind in one eye. There would not be many who could have two one-eyed views—one with colour, one without.

UNIFORM POISON SCHEDULES

It is understood State Governments will come into line with the final agreement on schedules by the National Health & Medical Research Council. If and when final agreement occurs and assuming all States do legislate accordingly, then for how long will the schedules remain uniform? Would there be uniformity for the fairly frequent amendments?

NOT ON N.H.S.

Mother self-diagnosed the onset of 'flu. She took a stiff "dose" of Scotch just before tucking Junior in. When she kissed her pride and joy bye-byes he remarked: "Mummy, I notice you are using Daddy's perfume."

OVER THE COUNTER

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Meeting, Perth, August, 1959, setting out papers to be read at Section "O" by members of the Pharmacy Department who would attend the Conference if they could find some source of financial assistance. Matter already dealt with.

Mr. F. W. Adams, Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, advising he would be glad to see Mr. Richard Thomas at the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Bournemouth. Visitors from overseas frequently visited the Conference, but it is not known if they are actually appointed as representatives of their own Societies. Received.

Mr. K. J. C. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee of the Institutional and Industrial Pharmacists' Group, forwarding a further resume of the Group's activities since February last. Mr. Plunkett was deputed to attend the Annual Meeting of the Group to be held on July 22.

From a chemist, stating he will not repeat the term "Consulting chemist." Considers he is more sinned against than sinning. Attaching copy of the Guild advertisement "Ask your Family Chemist—he knows." Received.

Mr. E. W. Adams, Town Clerk, Sydney, advising National Health Week will be held from October 18 to 24. The City Council has decided to conduct a Health Exhibition in the Town Hall. The Pharmaceutical Society was invited to participate by arranging an exhibit.

It was decided to accept the offer of a stall for the arranging of an exhibit. It was further decided to contact Mr. K. J. C. Johnson regarding the first meeting of the select Committee, consisting of Mr. Palfreyman and Mr. Benjamin, to discuss the project.

Mr. A. J. Murray, Research Director, Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd., enclosing cheque for £1750 for expenditure in the provision of an aseptic area for research and for the education of students in aseptic area.

Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd., enclosing balance of donation for 1958-1959 (£300) for the School of Pharmacy.

Division of New South Wales into Areas.—Mr. Winterton said the following areas were suggested:—

1. Lismore and Grafton, Far North Coast.
2. Kempsey, Port Macquarie, Taree.
3. Wollongong and South Coast.
4. Goulburn districts—Bowral, A.C.T. to Cooma.
5. Wagga, Albury, Narrandera, Leeton, Griffith, Temora and Young.
6. Orange, Bathurst.
7. Dubbo to the north-west, Nyngan, Coonamble and Walgett.
8. Katoomba, Lithgow area.
9. Tamworth, take in Armidale and Inverell.
10. Newcastle.

Wedding.—Councillor Benjamin thanked the Councilors for their good wishes in the telegram on the occasion of his recent wedding.

New Members Elected.—Bernard Samuel Danks, Bruce Hayward Downie, Catherine Elder, Kevin Patrick Goonan, Lilia Veronica Re, Brenda May Roberts, Launcelot Clement Tyson.

Advanced to Full Membership.—Peter Geoffrey McFarlane, Bruce Ernest Mitchell, Ena Silberman, Annmarie Stonham, Peter Charles Thornhill.

Reinstatement.—Joan Margaret Dash, Deirdre Kathleen Fraser, Wendy Dianne Perkins.

Associate Members.—Dr. John Kinley Denney, Aubrey Francis Egan, Mark Robert Fisher, Peter Edward Marsh, Ralph Norman Schuftan.

The meeting terminated at 10.30 p.m.

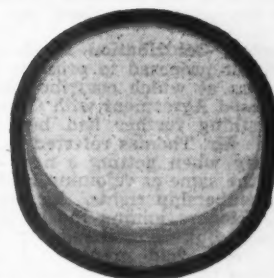
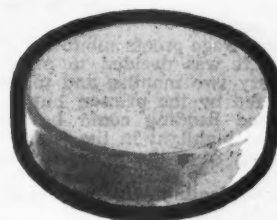


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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on June 18 at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, K. W. Jordan, R. L. Frew, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, C. D. Bradford, J. N. Young, K. A. Cartwright and K. E. Thomas.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Feller said two meetings of the Federal Executive had been held since last State Branch Committee meeting. At Adelaide the Guild building had been discussed.

P.A.A. Conference—Adelaide.—The Chairman said he had circulated a Report.

In relation to the A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference at Perth, Mr. Cunningham was preparing a paper on Tolerances.

The Chairman then produced four prescriptions which he asked each member of the State Branch Committee to dispense as soon as possible and send in to the office. These would be analysed.—Agreed.

Guild Merchandising and Publicity Project.—Mr. Feller said that the current promotion was progressing very well. A meeting had been held with Mr. Fox from Melbourne and Mr. Doorley, and Mr. Pinerua was present. The metropolitan press would be utilised and a quarter page has been ordered in the "Sunday Telegraph" in relation to the taxation supplement. The Guild advertisement would appear in the same issue adjacent to the articles.

Counter Points.—Page proofs submitted by the printer were discussed. It was decided to publish "Counter Points" once every two months, and to send it out in the form submitted by the printer, but in future possibly a redesigned heading could be used. It was further decided to highlight in the Guild Service Bulletin special points from the material written by Mr. Neil Smith.

Annual General Meeting.—To be held in the Stawell Hall on Friday, August 21.

Election of Six Members to State Branch Committee (Rule 20).—It was resolved that nominations close on July 10.

Hospital Contribution Fund.—It was reported that Mr. Miller proposed to print on the front of the book the hours at which contributions should be paid.

Proposed Agreement with Chemists.—It was reported that nothing further had been done yet about this matter. Mr. Thomas referred to the present procedure necessary when getting a new book. People thought it was the same as rejoining, and they would lose their past membership rights. Mr. Sapsford said it was no use pensioners joining the hospital contribution fund.

Pricing Sub-Committee.—Mr. Thomas said that the Drug Group had prepared a new list showing the quantities in which they would supply. About 75 per cent. of the dispensing drug tariff would be affected. This was being gone into. It was a very big job.

Correspondence.—From Federal Secretary, advising a Standing Committee Meeting will be held in Sydney on July 15.

From Federal Secretary, enclosing cheque in reimbursement of promotional expenses, Merchandising and Publicity Project.

New Members Elected.—Gregory Alan and Myra Margaret Bell (Mr. and Mrs.), John Bruce Dugan, Norman Frederick Ellis, Graham Donald Meyer, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Mitchell, Stanley William Joseph Aliprandi, Richard James Owens, Ronald John Leith, Geoffrey Cecil Middleton.

Reinstatement.—M. B. Upton, Ross Verdon Drury.

Proposed Abolition of Saturday Morning Shopping.—Details were given of the poll to date. Eighty-five

per cent. of the public wanted Saturday morning shopping to continue. It was decided to write and request an interview with the Minister for Labour and Industry, Mr. Maloney, by deputation.

Blue Mountains Zone Meeting, July 8, at the California, Katoomba.—It was resolved that Mr. J. N. Young and Mr. W. F. Pinerua attend the Zone Meeting to represent the Guild. It was decided to advise Mr. Porges, President of the Zone, and Mrs. Dowling, Secretary, of the Guild representative attendance and arrange for their accommodation at the California.

Employers' Federation of N.S.W.—It was decided that the Guild should make application for membership of the Employers' Federation of New South Wales.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

JULY MEETING OF THE S.B.C.

July 9, 1959.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, K. E. Thomas, K. W. Jordan, C. D. Bradford, J. N. Young, P. R. Lipman, R. L. Frew and K. A. Cartwright.

Federal Delegate's Report.—It was reported that the Standing Committee meeting would be held in Canberra on July 15.

Merchandising and Publicity Project.—Current Promotion: Mr. Pinerua said the advertising was carrying on in the normal way. Approval had been given to the tax reimbursement advertisement.

August/September Promotion: Mr. Pinerua produced a "pull" of the full page in the "Women's Weekly," adding that this colour advertisement was most striking in subject and layout. He extended his congratulations to Mr. Feller, who had been responsible for the selection of this advertisement in conjunction with Nichols-Cumming.

Election of Six Members to the State Branch Committee (Rule 20)

Nominations.—Eight nominations received to date.

Appointment of Returning Officer (Rule 20 (j)).—It was resolved that Mr. L. W. Smith be appointed as Returning Officer.

Close of Ballot.—It was resolved that the Ballot close on August 14.

Mr. Young was appointed as a Scrutineer.

Proposed Abolition of Saturday Morning Shopping.—It was reported that the Minister had received the deputation and had promised to consider the representations made. He had rejected the survey or vote as "loaded."

Mr. Pinerua said he had raised the question of rostering with the Minister, who had promised he would give it some consideration if he was approached at a later date.

Blue Mountains Zone Meeting, July 8.—Mr. Young said that there was not a good attendance, about 15, but they were impressed by what Mr. Pinerua said about the advertising scheme. They had approved the carrying on of the scheme.

Kodak Dinner.—The Chairman said he would like to see all members of the Committee present. Mr. Feller and Mr. Frew said they would be out of the city and therefore tendered their apologies.

Federal Trade and Commerce Conference—Remits.—The remits listed for the Conference were perused and an indication of the State Branch Committee's attitude conveyed to Mr. Frew.

New Members Elected.—Vincent Arthur Bryant, Mrs. Elsie Valerie Chapman, Gilbert Dobson, Bruce H. Downie, Noel Roderick Fraser, John Murray Harper, Anthony Francis Lynch, Reginald Bede Maher, Ronald Norman Moclair, Arthur Joseph Schwarzer, Mrs. Beverley Margaret Scott.

Reinstatements.—John Leo Booler, Allan Thomas Davy, Mrs. Joyce Gilmour Hissey.

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Two Potencies

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250 mg. penicillin V per
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125 mg. penicillin V per
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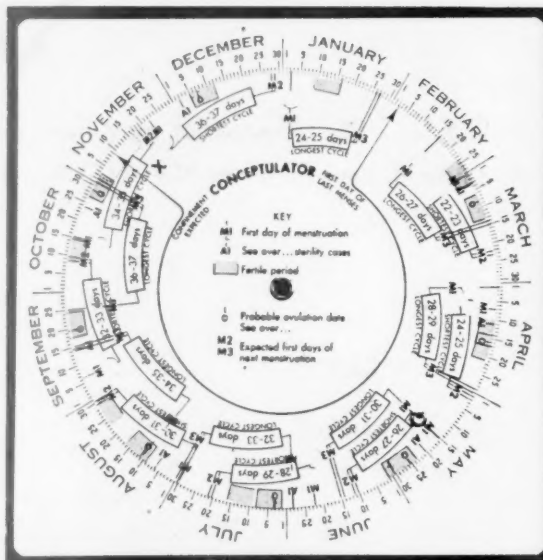


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Over 6 MILLION Bottles Sold Throughout the World

HEARD in nearly EVERY HOME IN AUSTRALIA.

This will "pay-off" in your Pharmacy—Profit of 8/4 every bottle sold by you. Here's how to identify your Pharmacy with the new dynamic Lantigen campaign.

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... and by stocking DeWitt's full range of lines you cash in on the demand created by DeWitt's continuous national advertising.

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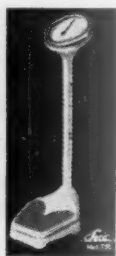
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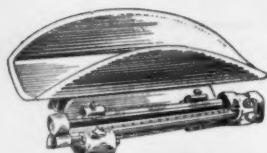
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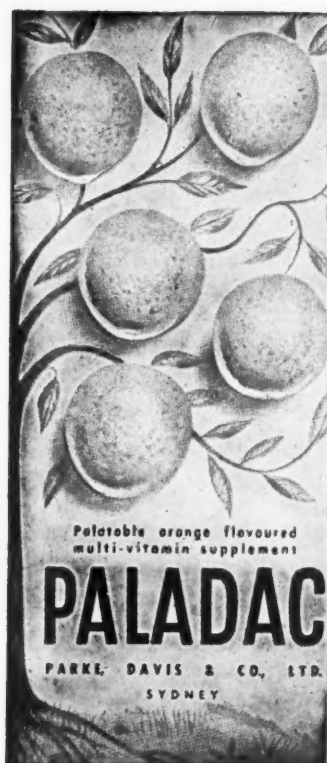
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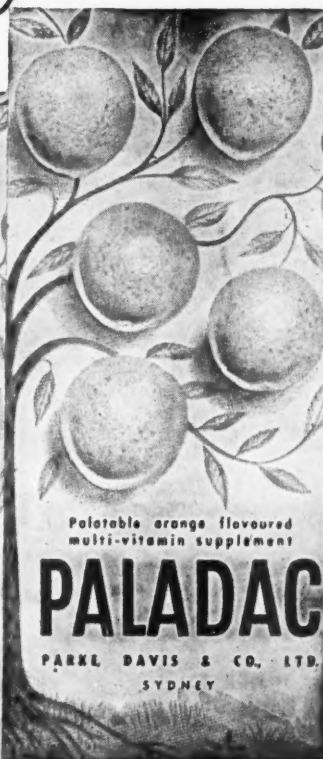
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